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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 100. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Power to Sell Land.

PROHIBITION.

New School Books.

ALDERMAN KERR.

Republican Caucus.

ANOTHER DEAD LOCK.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1871.

SENATE.

SELLING LAND.

The Senate met at half-past seven.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill authorizing Bishop Domenec of Pittsburgh, to sell certain real estate in New brighton. Passed.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the Senate bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in McKeesport, Elizabeth and West Elizabeth boroughs, and Mifflin, Jefferson, Versailles, Elizabeth and Lincoln townships, Allegheny, which passed.

CHANGING SCHOOL BOOKS.

Mr. PETRIKEN'S bill preventing frequent changes in school text books, came up on third reading.

Mr. ANDERSON moved an amendment providing that all books now in use which have been in use for two or two and a-half years be retained till the end of the three years' Lost and the bill passed finally.

ALDERMAN KERR.

Mr. GRAHAM said in his absence on Friday the Senate passed a bill authorizing Alderman R. H. Kerr to hold office in a certain ward in Pittsburgh while residing in McClure township. He asked a reconsideration which was agreed to, but the Democratic majority again passed the bill.

THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

He also objected to the bill passed in his absence allowing the Knap Fort Pitt Foundry to test cannon, but the bill has been signed by the Governor.

HOUSE.

The House met at eight o'clock this evening. The Republicans refused to suspend the orders to pass a little local bill for Rose, of Cambria, because it was a Senate bill, when the Democrats refused to suspend the rule to pass House local bills and in half an hour the House adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans then went into a caucus on the registry bill and other party measures.

ANOTHER DEAD LOCK.

Another dead lock is threatened. The Democrats insist on the Philadelphia registry supplement of last week and the Republican disposition was to allow a concession on this measure. This evening the Republican House caucus resolved not to allow any amendment.

Mr. SMITH, Republican, of Delaware, has left the caucus, refusing to be bound by the decision of the Committee of Five, with Strang as Chairman, appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State, setting forth the position of the Republican party.

It was also agreed that the House should not pass any Senate bills until the Senate passes the House bills. The Democrats are indisposed to transfer this registry bill the Governor approves the Apportionment Bill, which he has not yet signed.

ARMSTRONG RUN, PA.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ARMSTRONG RUN, May 1, 1871.

The Clark well struck to-day is at least a two hundred barrel well. She was throwing oil forty feet over the derrick to-day at noon Depth of veil, thirteen hundred and twenty-five feet. Will be tubed and tested to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS.
Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May. 1.—This morning about nine o'clock, a gentleman stopping at the Palmer House, who registered his name as S. A. Strickler, of Tennessee, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. Mr. Strickler was a stranger here. No name has been learned for this man who came to the Palmer House a few days ago.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF COURTING.

An affray occurred here this morning in which Ed. Ray, an architect, and an old resident, was severely, if not fatally injured, by two young men, named Smith. One of whom received wounds from pistol balls fired by May. The trouble originated in the persistent attentions of one of the men to May's daughter, after being forbidden to do so.

CONFESSED.

Two young men named Jerome Brooks and Charles Carter have made confession of committing the robbery and murder of Mr. Slater at Logansport, on the 20th of April. They are now in jail.

ST. LOUIS.
The Moberly Member.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The Moberly, Missouri, *Monitor* says that some particulars of a horrible murder in that vicinity are being brought to light. Strangers that pass travelers passed through Middle Grove, Monroe county, last January, and it is supposed that about three miles east of that place one of them murdered for his property, and burned up his body in his camp fire, small pieces of bone having been found in the ashes of the fire. The property of one of the men, who lived near Chicago, has been found in the possession of a man in Indiana, to which he is a stranger with him at the Grove, and a requisition from Governor Brown on Governor Baker, of Indiana, has been issued on the 15th, and he will be brought to Monroe county.

CLEVELAND
Break in the Water Works.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—On Saturday evening a break caused by a pressure of gas occurred in the water works tunnel at a point about six hundred feet from the shaft. The gas forced the water in at the bottom with such violence as to drive it through the pores of the hard brick and with a noise like blowing off of steam. The men, tools and donkeys were got out and the tunnel is now nearly full of water. Operations will be suspended a few days to await developments.

CINCINNATI.
Ballot Box Stuffing.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The case of Peter Schwab upon a charge of stuffing the ballot box at the election of I. D. Campbell was called at the election to-day before the Justice of the Peace. The prosecuting Attorney did not appear. Richard Cole who made the affidavit was the first stated the parties who gave him the information declined to substantiate it on oath. The case was dismissed and Schwab discharged.

MILWAUKEE.
Solved.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—The young man, Charles McKenzie, reported to have been killed by a train near Wauwatosa, appears to have been murdered by the inmates of Hyde Park House, a notorious brothel, and his body laid near the track as a deception. The guilty ones have been arrested.

THE CAPITAL.

DebtStatement

DEFAULTING PAYMASTER.

Supreme Court Cases.

THE WEATHER.

A Noble Present.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1871.

THE DEFAULTING PAYMASTERS.

The General Order of March 25th, of the Secretary of the Navy, in reviewing the decision in the Court Martial case of Paymasters Lockwood and others, for scandalous conduct and embezzlement, set aside the sentence, so far as it relates to a fine and imprisonment, because there was no law for the execution of such a sentence. Lockwood, who defrauded the Government out of about four thousand dollars, is therefore set at liberty, being merely dismissed from the service. The same course, on the same order, is pursued in the cases of Paymasters Gerard, Marcy and Washington, each of whom were sentenced to pay both a fine and imprisonment. These paymasters were the cause of a loss to the Government, by embezzlement or other misdemeanors, of about five hundred thousand dollars. The Navy Department has taken no steps to bring the cases before the civil tribunal, nor has it even claimed the paltry bonds which such officers were required to give under the law. They were merely dismissed the service.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is the public debt statement:

Bearing coin interest	$1,962,128,550
Interest	48,632,004
Bearing currency interest	51,621,000
Interest	286,166
Matured debt	3,096,012
Interest	509,000
Debt bearing no interest	417,151,226
Interest	8,242
Total debt principal	$2,372,393,800
Interest	49,435,525
Coin in Treasury	106,463,979
Currency	12,796,899
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,303,574,543
Decrease during April	6,743,050
Decrease since March 1st, 1871	17,185,201
Decrease since March 1st, 1869	221,889,716
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, principal outstanding	64,618,832
Interest accrued not yet paid	1,262,576
Interest paid by the United States	10,753,910
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails	2,831,186
Balance of interest paid by the United States	7,922,723

SUPREME COURT.

There was a large number of members of the bar present at the Supreme Court chamber to-day, including Solicitor General Bristow and Senator Trumbull and Cole, as it was known the Court would announce many opinions prepared during the week's recess. previous to adjournment until the 16th of October. All the Judges were on the bench, with the exception of Justice Nelson, who is absent from the city. The Chief Justice retired about two o'clock. None of the opinions were announced by him. At three o'clock Justice Clifford read a brief paper in the legal tender cases, Knox *vs.* Ze, and Parker *vs.* Davis, as follows:

In these two cases two questions were heretofore directed to be argued, viz: *First*, is the Act of Congress, entitled the Legal Tender Act, constitutional as to contracts made before its passage? *Second*, is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage? These questions have been considered by the Court, and both have been decided in the affirmative by a majority of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the Massachusetts case, Parker *vs.* Davis, is therefore affirmed, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, of the Western District of Texas, is also affirmed.

The Chief Justice, with Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford and Field, dissent from the majority of the Court upon both propositions and believe it holding that the act of Congress so far as applicable to contracts made before its passage is repugnant to the Constitution and void, and also that it is repugnant to the Constitution and void so far as applicable to contracts made since its passage. The opinion of the Court and reasons for dissent will be read before the close of the present adjourned term.

In Dunning *vs.* Sears and others, two cases from the Supreme Court of Michigan, the contracts were for the delivery of a specified weight of gold soluble as coined money. From the contracts the defendants were discharged, by the payment of Treasury notes equivalent in market value to the value of coined money of the nominal weight of the pure gold.

This Court reverse that judgment, holding that it should have been entered for coined dollars and parts of dollars, in accordance with the decision in Bronson *vs.* Rhodes and Butler *vs.* Harwitz—7 Wall, 229 and 258.

Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has remained nearly stationary, with a decided change in the temperature and westerly winds on the California coast. The pressure has risen with a falling temperature at the Rocky Mountain stations. Very variable weather prevailed over the United States on Sunday, with decided rain in Tennessee and Virginia. The barometer is now the lowest in western Missouri and is falling on the Lower Mississippi. The temperature has fallen considerably at St. Louis. Northeast winds prevail from Lake Erie to Lake Superior.

Probabilities—It is probable that a light storm is gathering in Missouri and that a falling barometer with northeast winds will continue to prevail on the lakes and southeast and southwest winds in the gulf states with threatning and rainy weather in Central Mississippi valley. On the Atlantic coast the weather will probably be warm and variable with occasional rains and increased cloudiness in the Middle and Southern States.

CABINET.

Baltazzi Efferdi Turkish Charge D'Affaires in this city, received from the Sultan to-day a magnificent carpet, manufactured expressly as a gift from this Government, and designed for the East Room of the White House. Executive Mansion. In accordance with his instructions, he has had a letter informing the President through the Secretary of State of the desire of the Sultan to make the present as a testimonial of cordiality and friendship felt by the Sublime Porte towards the government and people of the United States, and has been officially notified of its acceptance. The carpet was made at the Imperial factory and was a complete year in preparation. Red and blue are the prevailing colors. It weighs 1,500 pounds. Competent judges say it is worth from $9,000 to 10,000. It is woven in one piece and will be on exhibition this afternoon put on the floor of the East Room.

REDUCING CLERKS.

For several weeks past there has been a steady reduction in the number of employes in the Treasury Department, and the discharge of many more has been decided on. During the present week 100 clerks were Saturday discharged from the Printing Bureau one hundred and sixty persons, more or less, of them being women, were discharged in the weeding process. The necessity of still further curtailing appropriations will continue to be made for clerkships from all parts of the country.

MEXICAN CLAIM.

The United States and Mexican Commission to-day allowed $14,200 in satisfaction of the claim of Lee & Co., of Matamoras, for loss and reservation on which fort Craig in New Mexico is situated.

THE NEW LOAN

Subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $613,000.

LOUISVILLE.
Peace Celebration.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—The German peace celebration to-day is a grand affair. The city is decked with American and Prussian flags and appears as in gala dress. Green trees are planted in front of the saloons, festoons of evergreens over the fronts of buildings, many houses are closed for a holiday. The procession is about two miles long, emuracing civil and judicial dignitaries, the military, musical societies and representations of almost every trade, business and class of life and many humorous and emblematic personations. The procession marched to Woodland Garden, where the speaking is now going on. The day will close with a grand display of fireworks, balls, &c. Everything was managed on a general interest and was a grand success in the way of display and in good order.

DETROIT.
CANAL OPENING.

DETROIT, May 1.—The Sault St. Marie Canal will be open for navigation on the 8th inst.

The body of Alexander T. Mazer, who has been missing since April 18th, was found in the river this morning. He had probably fallen in while intoxicated.

RETIRED.

James F. Conover has retired from the editorship of the *Advertiser*, in order to assume the duties of the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

GERMAN JUBILEE.
DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 1.—The German Peace festival to-day was the greatest demonstration of the kind ever undertaken in Detroit.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, May 1.—The demonstration today in this city over the German victories and the return of peace has been a grand affair.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.
A School Bill.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 1.—The government School bill securing unsectarian schools throughout the Province, to be supported by direct taxation levied partly on property and partly by poll tax has passed in the committee by a considerable majority.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Besieged Paris.

COMMUNIST ROUT.

More of the Masons.

Fort Issy Occupied.

CLUSERET DISPLACED.

Circling the City.

AWAITING THE COUP.

FRANCE.

THE MASONS.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A dispatch from Paris Sunday evening says: Yesterday witnessed a grand scene at the Champs Elysees, on the departure of the Free Masons on their visit to Thiers.

PLANTING FLAGS.

A vast crowd collected when fire was suddenly opened upom them, scattering the people wildly. The Free Masons, undeterred, advanced and planted one hundred and twenty flags, a flag for each lodge represented, on the ramparts. At six o'clock they reached the Versaillists out posts, bearing a banner on which was inscribed, "Almons Nous Les Unis, Les Autres."

THEIR MISSION UNSUCCESSFUL.

They were blindfolded and sent back, with the exception of the President and two delegates. Their mission was unsuccessful.

At ten o'clock this morning Dombrowski warned the Versaillists that hostilities might commence hourly. Forty thousand men are now ready for fighting at the Champs de Mars.

COMMUNIST ROUT.

The Versaillists routed the Communists at Molineaux, and have driven them through Issy.

PRUSSIANS TO STAY NEAR PARIS.

The provision trains have all been stopped and Prussians received the ultimatum that they should stay near Paris for two days more. The Communists are using petroleum bombs.

ISSY OCCUPIED.

VERSAILLES, April 30.—It is stated Issy is occupied by the Government troops.

The sale of buildings in Paris is decleared illegal.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Molineaux affair was a brilliant one. Three hundred Communists were taken prisoner and numbers bayoneted. Cissey commanded. The work of the Government is slow.

REPORTED ARREST.

LONDON, May1—6:50 A. M.—It is reported in Paris that the sister of Archbishop Darboy has been arrested and taken to the prison of St. Lazear.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS.

Members of the Republican alliance of the Departments held a meeting in the court-yard of the Louvre. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the Versailles Government.

CLUSERET DISMISSED.

PARIS, May 1.—Forenoon—General Cluseret has been relieved from the office of Minister of War by the Commune, and replaced by Russell.

CLUSERET ARRESTED.

Cri du People says that General Cluseret has been arrested by order of the Executive and with the approval of the Commune.

LA CELLA APPOINTED.

General La Cecilla is in command at Fort Issy.

Durrassier replaces O'Kalourtz, who has been wounded.

AT NUILLY.

There was cannonading and musketry fire at Nuilly throughout last night, but is now slackened.

EVACUATION.

The "Journal de Paris" says that the Versaillists have evacuated Neuneviliers.

THE WOUNDED SURRENDER.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—The insurgent garrison of Fort Issy this morning displayed a flag of truce, and a party has been sent forward from the outside lines to convey terms upon which the surrender of the fort will be accepted.

DISTURBANCE AT LYONS.

There was a disturbance at Lyons yesterday, fermented by the proceedings of the Paris Commune, but it was readily quelled by the authorities.

SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

VERSAILLES, May 1.—Fort Issy was yesterday summoned to surrender by a flag of truce from the lines of the Versailles army. The Communists asked for a cessation of arms for deliberation, which was accorded. Negotiations will commence to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The Republican candidates were chosen at the elections in Lille.

REINFORCEMENTS.

A large number of troops have moved towards Paris to-day, as reinforcements to the army of investment.

EDITORS IN DISAVOR.

The editors of all the moderate journals in Paris have been ordered to be prosecuted by the Commune and are leaving the city as rapidly as possible.

TELEGRAPHING.

Private telegraphing in Paris has again been entirely suspended.

ABSOLUTE CO-OPERATION.

Rossell in accepting the Insurgent Ministry of War, says he shall have need of the absolute co-operation of the Commune troops and the people of Paris.

The provincial elections in all parts of France have resulted in the choice of Conservative Republicans.

FEARFUL FIRING.

PARIS, May 1.—The firing last night was fearful and continued throughout the day. Nothing to compare with it has occurred since the commencement of the civil war. The city is deserted, except a few officials, and groups of frightened people are collected on almost every street and avenue discussing the state of affairs.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

General O'Kalowitz's wound is a very severe one, and his recovery doubtful.

RETURNED.

The delegates from the Masonic lodges of Paris returned from Versailles unable to accomplish anything. They report that Thiers expressed the opinion that a peaceable arrangement with the Paris Commune is impossible.

CLUSERET NOT TO BE ARRESTED.

PARIS, May 1—Afternoon—The Commune has revoked the order of General Cluseret.

CIRCLING THE CITY.

A series of barricades are building to completely encircle the city.

MEXICAN COMMAND.

Gen. Brobolouski is now in command of the left bank of the Seine and the forts outside of the walls.

ON GUARD.

The Masons take turns with the Nationals in guarding the banners of the order on the ramparts, and do duty bravely under a terrible fire.

FAILED.

VERSAILLES, May 1, 7 P. M.—Negotiations for the surrender of Fort Issy failed. Bombardment was recommenced and is now very violent.

RIOT AT LYONS.

In the Assembly to-day Picard stated that the municipal elections throughout France passed off quietly yesterday, except at Lyons, where the quarter in which the Mayor's office is located, was occupied by a riotous crowd of men partially armed. Valentine, Prefect of the Department, with the assistance of General Gresla, succeeded in restoring order, though not without a conflict, in which the former was wounded, but not dangerously. There was also a slight disturbance in Puig Le Dome, which was repressed.

ENGLAND.
RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, May 1.—Generals Sheridan, Forsythe and Wagner, Aids-de-Camp of President Lincoln, are passengers on the steamer Russia, which sailed on Saturday for New York.

LEGISLATIVE.

LONDON, May 1.—Earl Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, declined to answer questions respecting the state of the negotiations for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question with the United States. Granville stated that the Government was under obligation of secrecy until the treaty of ratification was exchanged.

In the House of Commons the debate on the budget was resumed. Hon. H. Smith, member for Westminster, moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House it is inexpedient to increase the present taxation on incomes. He argued to show that the additional burden would fall exclusively on small incomes. Mr. Liddell, member from Northumberland, seconded the motion and endeavored to prove that the reasoning of the Government was deceptive.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

LONDON, May 1.—The steamships City of Baltimore and Partbia, from New York, and Alegeo, from Boston, touched at Queenstown. The Nebraska and Helia arrived at Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 1—5 P. M.—Consols, 93¾; 5-13's 62; 90¾; do. 65, 90¾; do. '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 89¾.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Petroleum 47¾f.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d. Corn; No. 2 mixed 33s; others unchanged.

TROY, N. Y.
Fire.

TROY, N. Y., May 1.—The Troy Hosiery Mills, belonging to Marshall & Tate and occupied by Sheppard & Buckley for the manufacture of knitted goods, was partially burned at noon to-day. Loss $30,000. Insured.

JUBILEE.

Peace Commemorated.

OUR GERMANS JUBILANT.

A Day of Rejoicing.

Eloquence, Music and Gayety.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Decorations, Procession, and General Joy—The Festivities at the Grove—Incidents of the Day—Hilarious Teutons—Festal Scenes Everywhere.

Well the Great German Jubilee is over; the exultant enthusiasm of the Teutonic breast has found free expression; the memory of the "vaterland" with its glories and sacrifices and now blessed with benign peace has been recalled; Wilhelm and Bismarck and Moltke and the rest have received the adoration of the German heart; Germans in Pittsburgh have signified, in an imposing way, that they are gifted with the same patriotic feelings as their brethren elsewhere; a day has been given up to the expression of that feeling, and so with the remembrance of a duty performed the Teutonic mind resumes its wonted gravity as the events of yesterday slowly fade away, and the Teutonic mind lays aside its hilarity to take up again the more practical engagements of life. But the Peace Jubilee which had arouse their energies and which called forth their efforts yesterday, to our German friends here will ever be the most pleasant of memories.

It need not be recounted how they resolved upon the demonstration, inaugurated the movement and toiled for its success; that they left nothing undone to ensure a grand display is well attested in the notes of preparation which have been heard for weeks, and that they succeeded is as well evidenced by the result of yesterday. In all respects it was a success, and throughout a display worthy of the occasion which it was destined to commemorate—the return of peace to their native land.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the weather was so propitious, and that a genial May Sunshine encouraged all to participate, who could join in the sentiment. Hardly ever has a style demonstration been favored with such auspicious weather, and possibly that had much to do toward the success which crowned it. Quite early in the morning German moving and as early as three o'clock in the morning many were engaged in the work of preparation. Throughout the entire line of business with flags and streamers—all manner of ornamentation which could attest the feeling of the hour was displayed. The most pretty well filled with curious pedestrians by seven o'clock, and before nine it was a task of ample difficulty to move along any of the principal thoroughfares. The people irrespective of nationality, seemed to have turned out to participate or to witness the festivities.

THE PROCESSION.

upon which so much enthusiasm had been exhausted and which was looked upon perhaps as the principal feature of the day, was in order at the appointed hour, the formation of the most active Teuton who labored for a successful demonstration. There have been seen processions in the city which have been more remarkable in display among the participants, but we think none have excited more enthusiasm. Flags and the representation of a spontaneous tribute of patriotic feeling. The Germans in our midst have shown the true turn-out. In fact there was not a trade, profession or honorable calling of any sort which was not in some measure represented, and the final result of the most orderly and best conducted civic demonstrations of which the city has ever been witness.

The delegations began arriving early, but as is usual, there was a delay from various minor causes, and it was after ten o'clock in starting, slipped by with the column not in order. After another hour of arranging and marshalling everything was in readiness, and the head of the line moved about ten o'clock in the following order:

POLICEMEN.

Chief Marshal, John Seiferth, and aids on horseback—Lieut. Ludwig, C. J. Richter, P. R. Rohrbacker, E. Groetzinger, W. Havekotte, Oswald Heckman, E. Wertheimer, Peter Dressler, O. Schelhardt, Henry Schild, J. J. Heckman, F. Andreiessen.

Following the staff came

THE PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

There was a little confusion at first in this section, caused by some of the delegations mistaking the places assigned them. The division was to have formed on Water and Second streets, but the delegations scattered along Wood street, and First and Third avenues, getting into line themselves. Finally, however, the chief marshal gave the signal to start the head of the division wheeled into Market street, and at once some trouble the different delegations filed in.

First came the division-marshal and staff, as follows: Chief-marshal, Jacob Gnomel, second-in-command, Martin Schnable. Aids—George Marshal, A. Sneizer, D. R. Yeager, G. C. Hess, H. Fuchs, J. H. Aye, Conrad Hoffer, Christian Bretlauch, Samuel Hing, Frederick Haas, W. E. Stewart, ——— Van Buren and Maj. George W. Smith.

Then came the Great Western Band in full uniform, followed by the Stiftz company of the "Duquesne Greys" with members in citizens' costumes in the battalion. About sixty men, armed and equipped, turned out. Capt. Hugo Bilger commanded the company. Lieut. Brecht commanded the Sixth company. Dr. Jackson brought up the rear of the military in full "rig" upon his famous horse.

Then came carriages containing Mayor Brush, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Dr. A. H. Gross, and a number of the city Councils, and representatives of the German press.

Next were delegations from the different societies co-operating with the Central Jubilee Committee, composed of about forty men. There was one American flag in the delegation.

Then came the Lorelie Society, fifty men, under charge of C. Schlage; the Harmonic society, of fifty men, with one flag, under charge of Julius Brown; the Harden society, of seventy-five men, with one flag under the charge of Julius Brown; the Harden society, of seventy-five men, with one flag under the charge of Julius Brown; the Hayden society, of about the same number, and the Eintracht society of the Eleventh ward about fifty men under charge of Geo. Hoffman.

The Turners came next, and turned out strong. C. Conrad commanded the delegation about one hundred and forty strong, mounted on horseback, buggies, wagons and a-foot. In one wagon were a number of girls, boys and young ladies in costumes, representing the Fatherland. On one of the wagons was this inscription in subject: "Germania, Ihre Kinder danken ihrer schutz und Freiheit." Translated, it reads: "Germania, your children thank you for your protection and liberty."

Then followed a delegation from the Schweiser Mannerchor, of Birmingham, about twenty-five members, in regalia, followed, after which came about a dozen carriages containing citizens and members of the committee of arrangements.

Next came the Lodge of the Hayden Cadrive, followed by the Pittsburgh Allegheny and the South side followed, under command of E. Hauenstein. Then followed the band of the largest houses. They numbered four hundred workmen, besides fifteen decorated wagons. The wagons were handsomely and curious banners, plaited from various colored shavings, and the wagons also were handsomely decorated with evergreens. The division also carried on poles, small specimens of cabinet work.

St. Patrick's brass band followed, and behind it three wagons, carrying representatives of various trades, while waving handkerchiefs from windows, and cheers from the sidewalks and cheering flags and evergreen and decorations everywhere betoken the enthusiasm of the spectators. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and it was observable that notwithstanding, it was Beck Beer day, and the Teutonic mind was excited and the Teutonic head elated, and the Teutonic throat parched, there was little drinking in the ranks; all this display was left to the spectators during the demonstration one of happiness, at least until the manifestations were over.

DECORATIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

The decorations throughout the city, especially on Smithfield street, were of the most beautiful and elaborate character. Among the most prominent of these was that of the *Freiheit's Freund* and the *Volksblatt*. The front of the former was most tastefully ornamented, the whole upper story of the German Empire, and depending from the second story window was a banner upon which was painted the following inscription:

FREIHEIT'S FREUND.

Durch Nacht zum Licht, durch Kampf zum Sieg;
Duch Sieg zum Frieden aller Welt;
Tents' tapfrer Sohn liebt nicht den Krieg;
Ihr Arbeit ist sein Freidlich Feld,
Undjetzt vereint er, was geschieden,
Im allgemeinen Voelkerfrieden.

Through night to light, through war to victory;
Through victory to peace for all the earth;
Teuton's brave son don't like warfare;
Labor is his peaceful field of renown,
And now he unites, what has been divided,
United in universal peace.

VOLKSBLATT.

The *Volksblatt* office was also most beautifully festooned with American and German flags, laurel and evergreen wreaths. In a conspicuous place appeared the inscription:

Ja, s Vaterland, an's thoure schliess sich an.
Das halte fest mit deinem ganzen Herzen.

Stand firm to thy fatherland——
That, thou shalt be secure with all thy heart.

The rest of the line of the procession in Pittsburgh was beautifully ornamented a number of the houses on the public and private buildings being appropriately decorated with flags and wreaths.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH—FIFTH AVENUE.

On the right at the top of the base is a statue of Victory, her left hand grasping a flag-staff from which waves a black and red pennant, and supporting with the right hand a shield on which is painted the black eagle of the Hohenzollerns. At the top of the left hand base is a statue of the Goddess of Liberty dressed in red, white and blue, and crowned with a wreath of laurel, and grasping in her hand a flag-staff from which floats the Union Jack. At the base, and just under the arch on either side, are small black and yellow flags, the colors of Austria we believe. On the top of the centre of the arch is a pedestal firm, from which springs a flag-staff bearing the flags of America and the German Empire, the base being filled with small American and German flags. Underneath on what would be the Keystone of the arch, is painted the year 1871, surrounded by a circle. As the arch is viewed from Wood street, appears the inscription, "Fest steht und True die Wacht am Rhein." Fast and true stands the watch on the Rhine.)

On the front facing Market street, is the inscription, "Lieb Vater land, magst ruhig sein." (Love Fatherland—rejoice.) The bases at either sides were hung with shells bearing the names of the States comprised in the new German Empire. Altogether in design and decoration, it was one of the most beautiful exhibitions of art and skill we have ever seen, and in its freedom from triumph over a brave but unfortunate foe, was a noble testimonial to the large heartedness of its designer.

THE DECORATION IN ALLEGHENY.

Were generally elegant and all along this pubishedest line of the procession flags, wreaths and banners were displayed in conspicuous places. Below we give all, or nearly all the mottoes used.

At F. H. Ezgers' Drug Store, No. 172 Ohio street, was the following motto, surrounded by evergreen wreath:

"Durch Bismarck's composition
Und Moltke's medicine,
Sind wir zur grossen
Nation und einig Keiten
Godiehn."

[Through Bismarck's composition and Moltke's medicine we have become a great united nation.]

R. C. Oehmler's paint shop, No. 6 Middle street, was gaily decorated with flags, and on the upper part of the front of his house was a large picture representing Germania, below which were these mottoes:

"Die alte Deutsche klage dasz man nicht Einig sein, ist hinfort eine Sage. Du bist vereinigt frei."

[The old complaint that Germany is not united will be from the present time but a legend. United you are free.]

"Durch Bismarck's Wort's
Und Moltke's Kopf,
Sind wir hinfort
In einen Topf."

(By Bismarck's word and Moltke's brain we are from the present time one pot.) In explanation of this translation we would say that above the above inscription was painted a paint pot and brush with red, white and black colors.

At Dr. Weinman's drug store, No. 214 Ohio street, was this inscription:

"In folgen unseres Muthigen,
Wir uns wilkommen jede Noth und Pein,
Wir stehten uns je nicht vergebens,
Der Sit ist mannes reissen."

(Through our courageous efforts, notwithstanding our pain and trouble, victory is at length our's.)

At A. Knauff's book store, No. 225 Ohio street, appeared the following:

"Mit Bismarck's wit und unserm Fritz,
Mit Moltke's Kopf und Wilhelm's Zopf,
Und Volkeskraft, war doch endlich
Das Deutsche Reich erschaft."

(With Bismarck's wit and our Fritz; with Moltke's brain and William's top, and peoples' power is created the German empire.)

T. C. Waites, druggist, No. 236 Ohio street, had out the following motto in English:

"Now Germans and the American united can throw down the gauntlet to the whole world.

John Horn's Arbiter Hall, No. 261 Ohio street, was decorated with shields and flags representing the different German principalities and the United States flag and shield, and stretched across the street was a banner on which was inscribed the following motto—"Seit un schlungen Millionen." (Be embraced by millions.)

Henry Kraegar, barber, No. 275 Ohio street, exhibited on the front of his house the following: "Der Bismarck fin eingegeben Der Moltke ihn barbarirt Da war un schiecrter barbaricht Hatt ich nicht decorirt." (The Bismarck has given the idea to Moltke who applied the lather, and Moltke did the shaving, and I would be but a poor poor barber if I did not decorate.)

William Weinhardt, cabinet maker, No. 276 Ohio street, presen's this motto—

"Und wieder strahlt verum gruenen unsere Eichen Die Sonne scheint
Die schatten welcheren."

(Again our oaks become green, the sun shines and the shadows flee.)

Across Second street, from Hack's flour mill to the Baltimore & Ohio depot, was stretched upon which was the American and German flags, and in the centre was the following motto, in evergreen—

"Einigkeit mach Stark."

(In Union is strength.)

On the front of St. Paul's German Church, on South Canal street, on a silk banner was inscribed this motto—

"Durch Jubel verkindering zur Freiheit"

(By the proper education of fourth comes freedom.)

The column, after marching over the route and arriving

AT THE GROVE

was broken up and the participants given an intermission of an hour to rest and refresh. The interval was enjoyed with zest, and with an enthusiasm for which it would have been impossible for the previous exercised had left no room. Friendship Grove was filled with thousands of people, most here and there for the festival, ages, sexes, colors and nationalities; for the Irishmen for once had forgotten his aversion, and mingled freely with the Teuton, while even the African found at least temporary favor amid the general happiness.

The scene was one animated beyond description. There were little stands everywhere from which generous proprietors dealt out refreshments, and beer, and refreshments to recuperate the wearied patrons. Here and there seated among the trees were companies feasting, and in the very luxuriance of their politicians, innocent souls, and disinterested withal were thick almost as the leaves of the forest in which they had gathered. Here, apparently, imbued with the most hearty gratification at the general joy of the occasion, were the wagons and carriages and vehicles of every description, from the most superb family coach to the most nondescript specimen of home art, from the outskirts of the crowd, and formed almost a fence around the grounds; horses with their decorations of flags and bows here and there recklessly through the crowd, it seemed, yet no one was injured, waving flags and streamers, gay dressing, garlands and wreaths of flowers met the eye on all sides; voices in merry laughter of childhood and manhood and old age, were borne to the ear upon the genial May day breeze; while over all and around the throng, which, numbered here and there, presented a beautiful human kaladescope, was the clear May day sunshine, of one of the loveliest days of the year. All were seated handsome little girls representing the States of the Union.

Then followed the delegation of coopers, the workmen from Hemphill's shop leading the van. The wagon containing the employes from this establishment was a credit to their taste and skill in decorating their vehicle, using shavings almost exclusively. The workmen were busily engaged at work. Then followed a large delegation of the coopers on foot, and made a most creditable appearance. The Schnitzer brewery delegation in wagons and on horseback followed.

Then followed a long line of carriages, wagons and vehicles of all kinds, the rear of the division being brought up by a body of horsemen.

SOUTHSIDE DIVISION.

At half-past six o'clock yesterday morning the Third Division, composed of the South Side delegations, formed in the Birmingham Diamond. The Duquesne Greys were also present, took up its march for Pittsburgh, and upon arriving on this side it formed on Water with its right resting on Wood, the column extending from Wood to Grant streets. The line was ordered as follows:

Chief Marshal—Arnold Koch. Aids—Christian Ross, L. Schmidt, J. F. Walter, John Rudolph, Fred Rempple, Mount Oliver; Jacob Bach, John Nasser, Jr., Jacob Gnomel, John P. Vierheiler, John Beck and Fred Albrecht.

The Citty Band headed the division, followed by the Birmingham Turners, glad in the usual suits of unbleached linen.

The Elanch Mannerchor, of Birmingham, came next, to the number of one hundred and fifty.

Then followed two hundred citizens on horseback, in gay holiday costume, together with eight open carriages containing a large and wavy well known German families.

The glass establishment of A. & D. H. Shannon's also turned out in force in the procession by a number of wagons filled with workmen.

The Monongahela Iron Works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips also turned out some seven wagons, all of which were crowded by hands employed at the establishment.

Next followed a large delegation from a German society of Birmingham known as "Sanger Bund Einhert."

It was estimated to be at least six miles from the head of the column to the rear on Market Custom House alonz Fifth avenue. The procession when once formed proceeded over

THE ROUTE

as published, which though an extended programmee was adhered to throughout. All along the lines the streets were lined with dense crowds, while waving handkerchiefs from windows, and cheers from the sidewalks and cheering flags and evergreen and decorations everywhere betoken the enthusiasm of the spectators. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and it was observable that notwithstanding, it was Beck Beer day, and the Teutonic mind was excited and the Teutonic head elated, and the Teutonic throat parched, there was little drinking in the ranks; all this display was left to the spectators during the demonstration one of happiness, at least until the manifestations were over.

DECORATIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

The decorations throughout the city, especially on Smithfield street, were of the most beautiful and elaborate character. Among the most prominent of these was that of the *Freiheit's Freund* and the *Volksblatt*. The front of the former was most tastefully ornamented, the whole upper story of the German Empire, and depending from the second story window was a banner upon which was painted the following inscription:

FREIHEIT'S FREUND.

Durch Nacht zum Licht, durch Kampf zum Sieg;
Duch Sieg zum Frieden aller Welt;
Tents' tapfrer Sohn liebt nicht den Krieg;
Ihr Arbeit ist sein Freidlich Feld,
Undjetzt vereint er, was geschieden,
Im allgemeinen Voelkerfrieden.

Through night to light, through war to victory;
Through victory to peace for all the earth;
Teuton's brave son don't like warfare;
Labor is his peaceful field of renown,
And now he unites, what has been divided,
United in universal peace.

VOLKSBLATT.

The *Volksblatt* office was also most beautifully festooned with American and German flags, laurel and evergreen wreaths. In a conspicuous place appeared the inscription:

Ja, s Vaterland, an's thoure schliess sich an.
Das halte fest mit deinem ganzen Herzen.

Stand firm to thy fatherland——
That, thou shalt be secure with all thy heart.

The rest of the line of the procession in Pittsburgh was beautifully ornamented a number of the houses on the public and private building been appropriately decorated with flags and wreaths.

THE TR

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBLEY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 97.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE yesterday was creditable to our city, our people in common, and especially to our German fellow citizens under whose immediate auspices the celebration was held. Not a single thing occurred to mar the universal joy and happiness which prevailed.

THE *Commercial* came out for Mackey yesterday, and says "they never doubted his *honesty* and *fitness*." Oh! no never. Has Irvin refused to sign over his stock in the "Commercial Printing Company." Why this flip-flap. Poor Irvin will now come in for his share of abuse. His term of office having expired he will bleed no more. The guerrillas are done with him.

BY reference to our local columns it will be seen that Mr. James McBrier, of Allegheny City, will not permit his friends to use his name for the State Senate If Mr. McBrier had allowed his name to be used, there is no doubt but he would have made a good run, as a more popular, honest and competent man could not have been found in the north side, for the position.

INDIANA is consistent. Whatsoever may be said against it, for the easy manner in which it severs husband and wife, it must be confessed that it extends its liberal rulings to all questions connected with the married state. It has schooled itself so long in regarding the marriage tie as a knot of little account and one easily untied, that suits for breach of promise find but little favor. In a late case tried in that state for breaking a marriage engagement, and where the fair plaintiff set down damages to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, the jury gave her just nineteen cents. Juries in that state evidently do not desire to be worried with these trifles.

THE *North Carolinian*, a paper published in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, in commenting on an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, which stated that hundreds of Northern men who had intended to visit the Southern States with a view to travel and investment of means were deterred from doing so by the operations of the Ku Klux, says:

We know that this is so—that even here in this quiet, peaceable, law-abiding section we are suffering because of the infamous outrages in the remote portions of the State. But for this the immigration here this spring and summer would have increased ten-fold. But few of our people fully realize how much our material development and prosperity have been retarded by the operations of the Ku-Klux.

This is another reply to the assertions of Governor Vance, which places that gentleman's veracity in a very equivocal position.

THE LATE DECISION of General Pleasonton settles a disputed point. It has been insisted upon that the former decisions relative to those whose incomes did not exceed in the gross amount two thousand dollars, still required them to appear before the Assessor and to make affidavit to that fact. Failing to do this it was said they were liable to have the usual notice served on them, and were liable for all costs and percentage. This belief has caused very many whose incomes did not reach two thousand dollars, to enter an appearance before the Assessor and to make affidavit to the fact. The decision however of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relieves all such persons from making any such affidavit. It meets the very doubt that has been raised and decides that the act of July 14, 1870 only requires every person, whose gross income during the preceding year *exceeds* two thousand dollars, to make and render a return, and that there is no authority of law by which Assessors or Assistant Assessor shall call for such returns, except where there is sufficient evidence that a fraud has been committed on the government.

THE Mobile *Register* passes this compliment to the Northern Democracy:

"It is quite true that the South has not forgotten—God grant she never may forget—the past. Whether she forgives it or not, is another question; but, as to 'retrieving the fortunes of the Confederacy,' or reviving the contest for the 'Lost Cause,' we are not fools enough to undertake it. *We know that our Northern friends are going to do for us all that we could desire for ourselves.* They are going to do it on their own account, and we are not soft enough to wish for any share of the trouble or glory; we have had enough of both to last us a life-time. The *Times* and its friends may squirm, and writhe, and howl as much as they please. The day of retribution—be it further or be it nearer—is at hand."

It would require some ingenuity *not* to understand this language. It means just what we always asserted, that the Southern Democracy is perfectly indifferent to all the platforms raised and promises made by the Northern Democrats. They "*know*" that the Democrats of the North will not dare to do other than just what they direct, and that now and in the future as heretofore, they will leave to the Northern Democrats to do the work of the Southern Democracy. We commend this short extract from the *Register* to those who are trying to make the people believe that Democracy accepts the situation.

THE IRISH PATRIOT, O'DONOVAN-ROSSA, could not have received the freedom and hospitalities of the city on a more marked and memorable day of jubilee than was yesterday. He came into our midst whilst the glad anthems of joy were being sung by all classes of our people, and the great city was alive with the excitement of happiness and the enthusiasm of thanksgiving over an event having little to do with our own national history, but pregnant with importance to the people beyond the seas. He saw how the elements of our society blend together in one great, united and patriotic household; how all classes derive enjoyment from the happiness of each other; how old allegiances are forgotten as we mix and mingle together under one common and world-honored flag; how the birth-lands of our adopted citizens and dear friends and companions, left beyond the seas, are cherished and remembered in sacred love, and how all our souls join together in the hymn of praise and *Te Deums* of gratitude, which wafted to heaven, emphasize the spirit of brotherly love which fills the large and liberal American heart. If his ardent love for free institutions was not increased, if his unyielding devotion to the cause of justice, equality and universal liberty was not strengthened and confirmed by the gala scenes of yesterday, he is no observant student in political matters. We were proud of the spectacle afforded our patriotic guest; proud of our people, and still prouder of the old flag under which such a day of happiness can be afforded.

MORE THAN STUPIDITY.

The Philadelphia *North American* of last Saturday, in an article on "Some Railway Questions," gives the following item of news to its readers:

"As to the purchase by the Baltimore and Ohio Company of a controlling interest in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh line, we have to say that the movement is less important than it looks. That road does not run to Pittsburgh at all. It only reaches the Ohio river about Wellsville, on the west side of the Great Bend of the Ohio. The through business of the railway between Pittsburgh and Cleveland is transacted over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to Alliance, which is much the largest part of the line."

We would have allowed the above to pass, perhaps, without taking any notice of it, as we are aware that Philadelphia journals know little very accurately about Pittsburgh and its interests, and do not seem to manifest any desire to be taught, but when our *enterprising* neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, gave it a place in its columns yesterday without uttering a word of dissent, we came to the conclusion that it required to be corrected. Of course the *Commercial* will say it is not responsible for it, as it only appeared in its columns as an item of news. Well, it will certainly be *news* to many even outside of Pittsburgh.

It is news that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad "does not run to Pittsburgh at all." If our eyes have not deceived us we have read the time table of that same road in the columns of the *Commercial*, in which it is stated the trains start from and arrive at the Union depot. The truth is that trains on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road have been running into Allegheny and Pittsburgh for about thirteen years, and they run as independently as if the Company had built, and owned, the whole line between the two cities from which it receives its name.

It is true that the C. & P. road "reaches the Ohio river" at or near Wellsville, but that is neither its southern nor northeastern *terminus*. It runs south from Wellsville as far as Bellair, and northeast as far as Rochester, Pa., and from thence to Pittsburgh, on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road.

It is not true that "the through business of the railway between Pittsburgh and Cleveland is transacted over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to Alliance." Not a pound of through freight, nor a single passenger, except at his own option, is sent to Alliance. Everything goes through direct from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

Then again as to the Pennsylvania Railroad controlling "another and distinct route over the Cleveland and Mahoning and Northwestern line," which the *American* asserts and the *Commercial* reiterates, there is not a word of truth in it. The Pennsylvania Railroad controls the route from Pittsburgh, *via* the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway to Homewood, the Beaver Valley to Mahoning Junction, and the Lawrence Branch from thence to Youngstown, but it does no through business by that line. The Atlantic and Great Western controls the road from Youngstown to Cleveland.

We advise our city contemporary to acquaint itself better with Pittsburgh interests and enterprises, and not dish up to its readers the gross misrepresentations taken from the eastern papers. The Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad does run its trains into the Union Depot, and all through business on the line is transacted directly between the two cities.

As to the purchase of a controlling interest by the Baltimore & Ohio, or any other Company, in the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, it could amount to nothing A contract was entered into between that road and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago in 1862, which cannot be dissolved until 1887, except by the *"concurrent action"* of the corporators of both. A controlling interest in the stock could amount to nothing so long as that contract is in force, and it cannot be dissolved without the concurrent action of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Company, the franchises of which are now held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessee The reports which have been circulated in regard to this matter for some time were circulated in the interest of stock-jobbers.

There are several other matters in the article referred to above, but it is not necessary to notice them here. Suffice it to say that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road has *not* "been controlled at various times by the New York Central, New York & Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad." It never was controlled at any time by any of them.

The statements put into circulation by the journals of which we have spoken, in regard to our railroad affairs, betray something more than stupidity.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

A short time after the appointment of the Southern Claims Commission, we called attention to the fact that the labors of the Commission were likely to be very burthensome. At that time a very large number of claims had been presented, and there was every indication that the number would be rapidly increased. The applications that have now been made exceed in amount and numbers even what we supposed would be made, and the Commission has been so overcrowded that the petitioners are urging the appointment of local commissioners to take the necessary testimony at the cost of the claimants. No decisions have as yet been made on this point, but the rule, no doubt, will shortly be made to take effect.

One reason for this press of business arises, beyond question, from a misunderstanding of the law creating the Commission. It is not sufficiently definite, and will necessarily arouse hopes in the breasts of many who, under the law, are not even entitled to a hearing of the claim itself. This fact is evident from the character of many of the claims already filed, and the testimony already taken. And so far from there being any probability of the number decreasing, every precedent begets a like claim, until the number will be swelled to an amount never realized by Congress at the time of the passage of the act.

It does not seem to be generally known by the petitioners, that the first step they must take is, to prove their loyality. Nothing whatever can be done until this one fact is proven satisfactorily to the Commissioners. As we understand the act, these Commissioners have a right to decide upon this point before hearing the testimony in reference to the claim. If this is not the case, the appointment of the Commission will be of little advantage, and the time alloted them be totally inadequate for hearing one tenth of the cases that will be presented for their consideration. Without they have this power, every claimant has not only the right, but he is encouraged to make his claim. This, therefore, is the first step to be taken, and indeed should be regarded by the claimants with great care, whether the Commission has a right to decide on the point or not. Even should it pass them for want of jurisdiction over the subject matter, it will come to Congress and there meet with most positive defeat, unless that loyalty be proven.

Every local Commissioner hereafter appointed, should require this proof before taking any testimony in behalf of the claim itself. In this way the labors of the Commission would be much relieved, and the loyal men who have just claims be heard without the delay that would attend on a mass of petitions that only was heard to be rejected.

But it is not all claims of loyal men that are to be paid. While loyalty is the first requisite to be proven, it does not admit the claim to investigation. The act provides only for those whose property was lost or taken by the authority of those persons whose position under the government of the United States gave them the right to take it, or if taken by others than those named, that the property so taken went into the service of and was used by the government. There is no question, that during the war our soldiers committed many depredations, unauthorized by the government, and which were used for individual purposes. A raid of cavalry or infantry in the enemy's territory generally swept everything away, and as is usual in war, thousands of dollars worth of property were destroyed, from which neither the government nor any individual derived any advantage. It is the result of all wars, and a part of the necessities of war. But this class of cases does not entitle the owner of the property thus taken or destroyed to any relief under the act. The United States government does not propose to pay for vandalism or for the destruction of property by the march of our armies. Where it has been used by the government, and taken from loyal men, there and there only does the government propose to pay.

To establish any other rule would be to make our government pay Southern men the losses arising from our efforts to put down their rebellion. Every case should, after first investigating the loyalty of the applicant, inquire into the character of the claim, and unless it clearly came under one of either of the requisites named, it should be at once rejected. There is little use of entering into any query over the amount of damage done, hearing witness after witness on the valuation of the property lost, unless it is presented by a loyal man, and comes under the requirements of the act. A strict regard to both of these points will facilitate the labors of the Commissioner and a few decisions adverse to the prayer of the petitioner either on the ground of disloyalty or because the claim is not embraced within the act, would stop this perfect flood that is now pouring in on the Commission.

The appointment of that body is calculated to do much good, if it is properly conducted in its investigations. It it is not it will do harm. The law, however, is not as plain as it should be, not nearly so well defined as it might be, and a little correction in it would be of advantage both to the Commission and to claimants.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Volunteer Review on Easter Monday --High Prices in Brighton--English Soldiers--Sham Battle--Festivities and Reflections.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
BRIGHTON, April 11, 1871.

After the recent Franco-German war, during which it was not an uncommon thing for an army of 150,000 men to meet an opposing force of equal numbers, and while it is possible, even now, by a few hours' travel, to arrive at the scene of real civil carnage, on as grand a scale in point of numbers as before, it would seem that the PLAY-BATTLE of a handful of volunteers not exceeding 25,000 men would be of little interest to the people, but the Easter Monday Review in England is an institution, and the large number of visitors to Brighton this year proves clearly that a Yankee's love for an old fashioned muster comes by natural inheritance, and the familiar sight of the country "Bumpkin" and his Matilda Jane crunching nuts, gingerbread and other luxuries caused your correspondent to feel nearer home than he had for many a day, for the only thing wanting to render the picture of New England Militia muster of twenty years ago, regular and life-like, was the big barrel of cider. There was the farmer's cart and the crowd which always surrounds it, but instead of the pure delicious juice of the apple, which cheers the heart of every Yankee on all public days, poor Johnny must content himself with the mixture called "Beer."

Bringhton began to show signs of the approach of the great event on Wednesday. There were strange face on the streets, the appartments began filling up, and as the week drew to a close, the usual indications of a sudden influx of strangers became more evident; beggars were more entreating, coachy charged you an extra shilling for your airing, the shop windows wore a holiday appearance, drunken volunteers (I will not call them soldiers) jostled you on the street, and a general "fourth of July atmosphere" filled the place. On Monday, the day of the review, the climax was reached, saddle horses for the day brought $25, while flags could not be had for money, and such was the desire to see the march through town, that a single window on the route brought readily five to six dollars. Your correspondent never being over flush, of course, preferred to mingle with the common crowd, seeing what he could rather than encourage such Shylock avericiousness.

Wishing to secure a good position on the battle-field before the fight commenced, I did not tarry to see the end of the march past the grand stand, but the troops presented a fine military appearance, and were men of good physique, as large and intelligent looking as our own, perhaps, but no more so, and while I am comparing, I will add for my own satisfaction that after seeing the soldiers of France, Germany and England, I am proud to say that our own men are inferior to none, as far as my observation goes, and although we may not *talk* quite as much about our love for country as the Germans, the French or the English—having other things to take up our attention—our patriotism is nevertheless as national, and we are and shall ever be ready to prove to the world that we are fit descendants of such men as the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There is one peculiarity an American notices in London, that among all her monuments, he searches in vain for one commemorating the war with the American colonies, but to return. The grand event of the day was the mock battle. It was supposed that an invading army had boldly landed with the intention of marching on London, they were met of course by Her Majesty's defenders and repulsed. Much powder was burned, not being a military man I shall not attempt to criticise in detail whether batteries were well protected or not, nor will I say that to allow the first line to advance firing, until but ten feet separated the opposing sides, and as one volunteer told me it became a question, "whether he should use his bayonet or not" was not the "correct thing" and did not show consummate ability in the commanding officers, but I must confess that the crack of the Snyder rifles, the boom of the field pieces, the burning of the furze which had caught, and sent volumes of flame and smoke into the air, together with the general tumult, made the scene quite warlike and was amusing.

The day passed with but one or two not serious accidents. Every body was satisfied with their holiday, and went home believing that the British Lion was still the king of beasts. During the day several hares were caught; the poor things surrounded by the thousands could turn to no friend in need, and were finally obliged to succumb. I could not but compare these poor creatures to an unfortunate man, who receives the kicks of every body while he is down. Happily, man has education, reason, ambition and energy, and there are few but what have a friend they can rely upon, even in misfortune, so that the kicks of the world often spur the victim to greater exertions and he outstrips his persecutors. Fireworks and burning ships closed the public festival in a becoming manner.

Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the famous yacht Cambria, gave a large ball to his many friends Monday evening, which was a delightful and fashionable gathering.—Yours, GUS.

HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the Shenandoah railroad of Virginia, which extends from Harper's Ferry to Salem, Va., a distance of two hundred and thirty miles.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THE Comte de Paris, according to a current report, has now not only recognized the Comte de Chambord as the head of the House of Bourbon, but as the rightful King of France. In doing so, however, the head of the House of Orleans has separated himself from several members of his family, who, true to the traditions of their house, will still form an Orleanist faction. Indeed, between the Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Aumale it has come to an open rupture.

A LARGE proportion of the British peers belong to junior branches of their respective families, the parent stock having been left far behind in the race for wealth and position by some talented cadet of the family. A signal instance of this is furnished by the new peer, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, and his brother, Lord Lytton. Whilst their eldest brother remained all his life a plain country squire, they pushed their way to rank and honors, Lord Sandhurst, the other addition to the Upper House, is a fourth son.

THERE is at Berlin a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." During the last days of February a very very stormy debate was held by the members, part of whom wished to dispatch a deputations to oversee the killing of all disabled horses which had been suffering from pain and starvation on the various battlefields. The motion was at length overruled by a presentation of the fact that such a course would endanger the lives of the members; and that this would be against the rules of the Society, one of which is to value human life always above any number of animal lives.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has given $100,000 for a house at Lancaster Gate, London, for which, with judicious forethought, he contrived to save the choicest furniture, pictures and objects of art that once glittered at Meudon and the Palais Royal. It sounds incredible, and yet it is nevertheless true, that he alone of all the Imperial entourage had the sense to sniff the coming danger from afar, and while yet the sky was comparatively clear, to prepare for the impending storm. He is said to have sold his estate and chateau in Switzerland to Mr. Lucas, the London contractor, for $350,000, and having tried all climes and zones, he seems to have made up his mind that about the safest place to settle in, as times go, is the north side of Hyde Park.

WHEN the envoys of M. de Rothschild paid the war contributions of Paris, 200,000,000 francs, at Versailles they let a counterfeit 25 thaler bill slip in among the others. The quick eye of a Prussian official at once detected it and the bill was thrown out. Rothschild's people insisted that it was genuine and must be accepted, otherwise they must return to Paris with all their rolls of notes and sacks of coin. With that official exactness which is the glory of Prussian routine, Count Bismarck was at once informed of the misunderstanding. He answered: "Herr Director, accept the bill I will myself make up the deficit and preserve the counterfeit note as a memento of this great day. A great war about nothing more tangible than a *'Chateau en Espagne'* has just been concluded between two great powers, and I can't afford just on the heel of it, to turn around and declare war with the house of Rothschild, the Sixth Great European Power, *on account of a false 25 thaler note!"*

THE Prussians aver that while the French lost trophies and standards by the hundred during the late war, that they have lost but one standard, and they tell the story of its loss as follows: This standard belonged to the second battalion of the 61st Pomeranian regiment. In the battle which took place before Dijon on the 25th of January, this standard was originally carried by Sergeant Pionka at the head of his company, which was advancing towards a large factory held by the French. The color sergeant, together with the whole section of men about him were shot down at once. Second Lieut. Schultze then took up the colors and carried them forward about twenty paces when two bullets struck him simultaneously in the head. Adjutant Von Plottkammer, who was already bleeding from a wound in the cheek, then sprang from his horse and rescued the colors, but at the same moment was struck dead by a shot through the head. The same thing happened to a couple of musketeers who tried to carry the fatal flag. First-Lieut. Weise took it up, but he fell, just as the remnant of his company was driven back to the quarries. Owing to the dust and smoke it was not at once noticed that the colors had been left behind. As soon as it was known a detachment of men was sent out to look for it, and never returned; and of a patrol subsequently dispatched, only one man came back. The next day news was received from Ricciotti Garribaldi that the flag had been shot to pieces, soaked in blood and buried under a mound of dead bodies.

A New Swindle.

The New York *Tribune* says: Post mortem swindling is not common. Most scoundrels, when men are found dead, have sufficient decency not to follow them further. But there are exceptions, it seems, judging from certain facts with which we have been made acquainted. Not a great while ago, a gentleman of literary reputation died in this city, and, a few hours after, a person claiming to be a modeler and an artist urgently requested of the friends of the deceased the privilege of taking a cast of the face of the dead. After some consultation and deliberation the request was granted. The cast was taken, and nothing more heard of the matter until some weeks after the funeral, when a bill was sent by the modeler to the brother of the deceased. Payment was declined, as no order had been given for the work, and the circumstances under which it was done were clearly recalled and stated. The fellow told a number of deliberate falsehoods, insisting in each that the cast had been ordered by the friends. His conduct and motive were so transparently dishonest that his bill was resolutely denied. As a last resort, the swindler, knowing how easily women are wrought upon, sent his pretended claim to the widow of the deceased, with the threat that, unless it were settled at once, he would dispose of the cast in an anatomical museum for exhibition. She knew the man to be utterly unscrupulous, and, shrinking from the very idea of such a mortifying possibility, she privately forwarded the money, and received the cast in exchange. There is good reason for believing that this is neither the first nor the last instance of the modeler's similar swindlings; that he is in the habit of doing such things whenever any citizen of prominence dies—presuming that the friends and relatives, in the midst of confusion and sorrow, will have no recollection of the truth or falsity of the statement he may make. No doubt in most cases he gets his money.

PROF. SINDING, a Scandinavian scholar, is now in Boston getting subscriptions to his illustrated book about the sculptor Thorwaldsen, whose name was spelled by Byron "Tovaltzen." He made a statue of the poet, after his death which was sent to London in 1835. No place could be found for it, for the Anglican clergy would not allow it to be put in any place over which they had control. At last, in 1845, Trinity College, where Byron had been educated, offered to receive it. It was then difficult to discover the statue, but with some trouble it was found in the vaults of the London Custom House, and was taken to the library of the College. On Thorwaldsen's return to Copenhagen in 1837, he found a letter awaiting him from the Secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society, informing him that the Society had made him an honorary member, as the undoubted representative of the first American of European parentage. Recent researches in American antiquities had proved that a certain Thorfinne Larisefne had landed in 1007 at Rhode Island, and had passed the winter at Mount Hope, where, in the following spring, his wife, Gudrid, gave birth to a son named Snurro, According to geologists this Snorro was one of the ancestors of Thorwaldsen. "These scholars are wonderful fellows," said the artist, laughing heartily; "without them how could we tell whence we came, or whither we go."

COAST fog signals were the subject of a paper, and of a subsequent discussion, at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London recently. The matter was spoken of as one which, although of so much importance, had received but little attention from men of science. In the case of fog signals attached to lighthouse, Mr. Beazley urgeds the importance of making the character of the sounds correspend with the character of the light. Thus the fixed light might be denoted by continuous sound, the flashing or revolving lights by successive blasts, and so on. He expressed confidence that the rise and fall of the tide would yet be utilized as a mechanical means of sounding fog signals.

THE REMAINS of Baron Steuben were placed in the new tomb prepared for them in the town of Steuben, on Monday last. This is the fifth time they have been interred, and as they have now been placed in a substantial stone vault, it is expected they will remain permanently. His skull was measured previous to this final re-interment, and was found to measure twenty-two inches in circumference.

IMPORTANT TO THE RUPTURED.

If there is one thing more than another that requires skill and exactitude in the fitting, it is in the application of Trusses and appliances for hernia or rupture. If you will read over the health reports now and again, you will see cases reported "died of strangulated hernia." Now every one of these cases could have been relieved by the application of a proper truss. What is the value of a few dollars to the cost of a human life? Many people do not know where to get such appliances. We will tell you—Dr. Keyser, at 167 Liberty street, is the best place in the city—in fact, we can say without bias, in the country. Every kind of rupture can be relieved by him, and in many cases a thorough cure can be obtained The Doctor has made the fitting of instruments for hernia the study of his life, and it ought to be a matter of satisfaction to the afflicted to know where perfect relief can be procured. A prevalent error on the part of very many persons is to mistake other appearances for rupture, which never need be the case by one skilled in the application and schooled in the anatomy of Rupture. Of a truth it is too serious an affliction to be in doubt about. Our readers will cut this out and remember the place. Dr. Keyser's, 167 Liberty street.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET PECK'S IMPALPABLE DENTIFRICE.

The components of this Powder are strictly free from siliceous matter, and are entirely soluble in the fluids of the mouth. Especial care is taken to reduce the powder to the finest decree of comminution. Under these conditions it is a perfect Preservative for the Teeth, being sufficiently hard to reduce the tartar formations without at all affecting the enamel. The powder should be used at least once a day. Also, fresh Drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds sold at the very lowest prices.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

PREVENTINE MEDICATION.

A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomel, antimony, stupifying narcotics, and rasping purgatives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to even by the most dogmatic members of the profession. The old creed was that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespect ve of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local ailments. Hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most potent vegetable tonic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her stru gles with disease, has been cordially approved by practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands, ant tens of thousands, of human beings are alive and well to-day who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves, had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was scarcely thought of then; but now it is considered of paramount importance, and the celebrity of the standard invigorant, alterative and restorative of the age, (a title which Hostetter's Bitters have fairly earned by their long career of success,) is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation.

A course of the Bitters is urgently recommended as a safe and certain antidote to intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other maladies.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff Joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
DEALER IN
House Furnishing Goods,
CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
WALNUT GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
No. 6 Sixth (St. Clair) Street
ap25:q20-TF PITTSBURGH, PA.

600 BUSHELS CHOICE PEACH BLOW POTATOES to arrive.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
mh 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM
NEW STORE,
OPEN TO-DAY, THURSDAY, APRIL 27th,
WITH AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
NEW GOODS,
Embracing the Latest Novelties in
DRESS GOODS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Plain and Fancy Japanese Silks.
Plain and Fancy Grenadines.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Japanese Cloths.
Irish Poplins, all colors.
Lawns, Chintzes and Percales.
Plain and Striped Chambrays.
Fine Scotch Ginghams, beautiful styles.
SPECIALTIES,
SUCH AS
$1.25, American Black Silks.
1.87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Silks.
75c., Japanese Silks.
25c., Plain and Striped Grenadines.
25c., Plain and Plaid Japanese Cloths.
12½c., New Spring Delaines.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping Dry Goods
CASSIMERES, JEANS, &C.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SUITS, SUITS,
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a full and choice line of
Lawn and Linen Suits,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Pure Silks,
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
LACE CURTAINS AND NETS,
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.
ap26

WHOLESALE.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE.
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSEILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of
PIQUES,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
Embroideries all widths.
ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS.
ARAGO COLLARS.
BOZ COLLARS.
DICKENS COLLARS.
SPOOL COTTONS.
ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.
Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MORGANSTERN & CO.,
ap26:r23 78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manfactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADINGS for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the newest styles.
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER PELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap1 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings. Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The latest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMPLE'S
NEW STORE,
RSDAY, APRIL 27th,
ANT STOCK OF
GOODS,
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
SHAWLS, SKIRTS,
UNDERWEAR,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
WHITE GOODS,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ladies and Children's Suits and Aprons.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS, etc.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR
To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray: either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. DR. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair; and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparatively few bald and gray heads, that we now see are those who have not yet discovered the virtues of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If it is not disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.
It is so elegant dressing for beautifying the Hair, it has no superior.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap4:TTHS-T WHOLESALE AGENTS.

LOOKING
GLASSES.
Pickersgill,
Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES
AND
Picture Frames
Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty.
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Pianos and Organs

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY, SCHOMAKER,
American Pianos,
AND THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN,
Superior to all others in quality of Tone and Durability.
SHEET MUSIC, BOOKS and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE always on hand at Eastern cash prices.
BARR & KNAKE,
ap7-TT-F 12 SIXTH (late St. Clair) ST.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merits and excellence, over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible
BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN And Other Griddle Cakes,
WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean Steamers, as it is put up in tin cans, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in Cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs. each, actual net weight, as represented, and
Sold generally throughout the United States
BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS,
Ja21:188:eow-TTHS 69 New Street, New York.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States for

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

mh29:d1y

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1871.

Gold has been strong in consequence of the continued large shipments and heavy imports; opened at 111¾, sold up to 111¾, and closed at 111¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearings about $35,000,000. Government bonds are strong and higher on the rise in gold; foreign bankers are the principal buyers, who are making up round amounts of lots for shipment. The week opens dull and heavy on the stock market and it now looks as if the cliques are going to let the market take care of itself for a short time. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore road for the election of Directors will be held at Cleveland on next Wednesday; some of the leading operators are about town, which helps to make the market dull. Railway shares opened weak; in the afternoon rallied for a short time, but at the close the market was lower and generally dull. Western Union was the strongest on the list. Lake Shore, the Ohios and Pittsburgh the most active. A prominent actor said this afternoon that the Bulls are fully supplied and the short interest has been covered, leaving the market without support; we looked for a further decline, when we expected the cliques to step in and again rally the market. Money a little more active at 6@6. State bonds generally strong; limited business.

Sterling exchange 10¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 117¾; 5-20s; '62, 111, extra dividend; '64, 111, do; '65, 111, do; new do, 113¾; '67, 113¾; '68, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾. Currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 67¾; do new, 67¾; Virginia, new, 71; do old, 68¾; North Carolina, old, 47¾; do new, 46¾.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.—Western Telegraph, 59¾; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 6; do preferred, 10¾; Adams Express, 81¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 43¾; American Union Express, 58¾; United States Express, 58¾; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 94¾; Erie, 41¾; do preferred, 64; Hudson River, 132; do preferred 135; Reading, 110; Michigan Central, 121¾; C. & R. 123¾; ex. div.; Northwestern, 84¾; do preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 113; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 64¾; do preferred 80; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 30¾; do preferred, 50; Chicago and Alton 118; do preferred 120; Ohio and Mississippi 57; C. C. & I. 89¾; Baltimore and Ohio 108¾; do preferred 108¾; Central Pacific 134; Union Pacific 32¾; Central Pacific Bonds 100.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20	111	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111	C. P. R. R.	88¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111	C. P. R. R.	100¾
U. S. 10-40	109¾	C. Pacific	115¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, May 1, 1871. }

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime, in crocks and kegs, at 70@75 per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda, 3¾@4; refined do, 4¾; Pots 7¾@7¾; Pearls, 9@9¾.

APPLES—In light supply and the season is almost over; we continue to quote prime to choice at $6.00@7.00 per bbl, and fair to medium at $4@5;

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal and with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, the market is weak and drooping; we now quote at 25@28c for good to prime, and 30 for choice. Holders generally are anxious to realize, being apprehensive of a still further decline. Common and inferior is hard to sell at any price.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sales at 4@6 cts per lb, according to quality.

BRANS—Dull; $13.50@14.00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio Cheese at 14@16, as to quality. Prime old York State Goshen, 17¾@ 18.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands, 21@21¾c, in a jobbing way—small lots, 22¾@23.

CORNMEAL—Demand very light and prices unchanged; small sales at 90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, $2.70@2.75 per dozen; peaches, $3.75 per dozen in 3-lb cans and $2.50 for 2-lb. Winslow's Corn, $2.75@3 per dozen.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Johnstown, $2.25; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; land Plaster, $3.50@3.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Is reported dull though there is no change to make in quotations. Peaches 10@10½ for quarters; 11@12 for mixed, and 13@14 for halves.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the receipts are by no means large, the market seems to be dull and weak, and prices give evidence of a drooping tendency; we continue to quote at 15@16, as sales are made at both figures. Commission men think it not a little strange that the market should be so slow in view of the comparatively light receipts.

FEATHERS—Prime geese feathers are scarce and in demand, with sales to the trade at 62@64—usual advance for small lots.

FLOUR—Is quiet and a little weak, though there is no change whatever to note in quotations. We continue to quote at $5.75@7.50 for fair to good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's flour; $8.75@9.00 for good red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, for small lots in store, $6.00.

GRAIN—There is nothing particularly new or important in the grain markets, nothing at least deserving of special notice. Wheat is steady and the offerings are light, but there is all that offers at quotations, $1.35@1.42 for red, and $1.45@1.52 for white. Oats firm but quiet; we continue to quote at 50@55 buying, and 56@60 selling—small sales in store at 62. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1.00—but few sellers as this very thin quotation, but very few buyers at anything above it. Corn continues dull but unchanged; we continue to quote round lots on wharf at 80@85 for mixed and car, 70 for mixed shelled, and 72@73 for prime yellow. Barley is unchanged; 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The market is steady and moderately active though devoid of anything important, nothing at least deserving of special notice. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17¾; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72. Havemeyer & Elders', Silver Strips, 60; Lovering's, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 9¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾ good, 10; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 9¾@10¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13½; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 85cts; fair, 70@80c; Souchong fancy, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾ c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Baled is in rather better demand but unchanged; sales on wharf at $14@16. Loose from country wagons, $14@20, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales at $1.75 per ton; single bale lots, 5 cts per lb.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales reported at $1.60@1.70 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran in store, at $1.40 @1.50, and Middlings at $1.60@1.80.

OIL—Lard Oil is lower; we now quote No. 1 at 90 cts, and No. 1 extra at 95@$1.00. Linseed oil, $1.35@1.05.

PROVISIONS—The market is considerably firmer under influence of recent advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, though as yet there has been no advance in prices. Plain shoulders, 8¾; Plain Sugar Cured, 10; Rib, Sides, 10; Clear do, 11; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 14¾—Canvassed do, 15¾. Lard, Prime Kettle, 12 in tes, and 13 in kegs and buckets. Dried Beef, 18@ 18¾. Mess Pork, $18.50@19.

PEANUTS—Demand fair at the recent advance, 3¾@3¾ cts.

PEAS—Sales $1.75 per bushel.

POSTS—Sales cedar posts at 45@50 cts each.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive freely and while the market is fairly so strong and the demand scarcely so active, there is no change in prices. Prime Lake Peach Blows, $1.10 in bulk and $1.15 sacked—$1.20@1.25 for small lots in store. Western Peach Blows $1.00@ 1.05, in bulk and sacked.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seeds of any kind; Clover and Timothy are almost out of season, while the market is almost bare of Flax Seed—the latter would sell at $2.30 @2.35.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Babbitt's, 11; Workingman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 14¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, No. 1 red winter $1.39. Corn dull and nominal 54c. Oats dull and nominal 54c; no sales. Corn or Oats. Crude petroleum quiet $4.60 refined firm 21c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, May 1, 1871. }

The market was very quiet to-day not a single sale reported; and furthermore there is not likely to be very many sales until there is a material change in the situation. The advices from Philadelphia and New York were not of much importance, but little change at either of these places, as compared with last week, though if anything, the tendency was downward. From the oil regions, the dispatches were somewhat conflicting, but there is no getting over the fact that a still further advance has been established; how it was brought about, we have no information, but that it was the result of a bull movement there can be little doubt, as there is nothing in the markets here or in Europe, to justify it, while on the other hand, it is generally conceded that the production is increasing and it is well known that stocks in the oil regions are unprecedentedly large and constantly increasing. Yet in the face of this, and with no advance in refined, we have advanced 7@8 10 cts per bbl, reported to-day.

CRUDE.

Not a single sale reported. Seller May quoted at 10¾; seller June, 10¾; seller until July, 10¾@10¾. Sales reported on lower creek at $4.10—some dispatches quoted up to $4.15 per bbl.

REFINED.

May, last half, quoted at 22¾; June, 1st half, 23¾, last half, 23¾; July, 24¾; July and August, together, 24¾ bid. Sales at an early hour in the day of a cargo at 23, and 5,000 bbls for May at 23½.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Forsyth Oil Works to account W. Stewart; Vista 3 W 160, account Duncan & Y; Keystone O W 228, account same; Macumber & Co 234, account same; Peerless 4 W 220, account same; Diamond O W 222, account P Hutchinson; Macumber & Co 234, account same; Union O W 320, account Bates & Co; Union O W 462, account Duncan & Y; Penn Ref 382, account Jas Wilkins; Union O W 444, account W Barbour; Penn O W 160, account Philia & B Co; Commercial Ref 480, account J B Barbour; Brilliant Ref 75, account Lockhart, 4 W 240. Total.....5,489.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, R. & Co., 400 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro, & Co., Phila.

Union Ref. Co. 304 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia. Total.....613 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 1—12 M.—Spot 22¾c bid; 22¾c asked. Futures, 22¾c; last half, 23¼c; June, first half, 23¾c; last half 23¾c bid; July and August 24¾c bid. Crude 12¾.

3 P. M.—Crude 12¾c; refined on spot 22¾c, first half; May 22¾c, last half 23¼c; June, first half 23¾c, last half 23¾c; June and July 23¾c bid, 24c asked; June 24c; July and August 24¼c bid.

NEW YORK, May 1—12 M.—The market is quiet and steady; crude 13@13½c; refined 25c; no sales, and but little disposition to operate.

3 P. M.—The market is dull and quiet; crude nominally at 13@13½c. Sales. Cargo, 2,500 bbls; quiet; vessel sold at 23c.

OIL CITY, May 1—12 M.—Market quiet and firm; buyers offer $4.10 on lower Creek; holders at $4.15@4.20. Oil City Oil $4.25@4.30. Weather clear and warm.

TITUSVILLE, May 1—3.10 P. M.—Market very quiet nominally $3.85@3.87½. Weather clear and warm.

TITUSVILLE, May 1—5:50 P. M.—$3.95; no Sales.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 1—1 P. M.—Market quiet and firm, nothing doing; offered at $4.05; no sales.

ROUSSVILLE, May 1—1:20 P. M.—Market firm at $4.15 with offered sales at that figure.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1 71.

FLOUR—Extra spring firmer, with sales at $5.50@5.62.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and closed 1c higher; sales at $1.24¾ cash; $1.26 last half; $1.27 June; this afternoon $1.24¾@1.24¾ cash and May.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and 1c higher, closing firm at 54¾c May and 50¾c June; this afternoon steady.

OATS—No2 steady, active and ¼@¾c higher, closing at 47¾@47¾c.

RYE—No 2 firmer and ½c higher; sales at 82@83c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Strong at 87½c.

PORK—Mess closed weak at $17.75@18.00 June.

LARD—Steady; sales at 11¼c cash and 11¾c June.

BACON—Short rib middling 8¾c.

HOGS—Quiet at $5.50@5.55.

CATTLE—Quiet and 10@15c lower; sales at $5.50@6.25.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 1,420 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 3,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19¾c. Flour lower and grades advanced; superfine western and State $5.75@ 6 common to good extra, $6.10@6.30; good to choice do $6.35@6.75; white western extra $6.75@ 7.10; Ohio extra $6.30@6.80; No. 2 do $5.75@6. Rye Flour at $4.25@4.10. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky firm at 93¾@95c. Wheat active and advanced; mixed spring $1.30@1.32; red and amber $1.31¾@1.34; white western $1.45. Rye, barley and Malt quiet. Corn scarce and firm; western mixed 72@73c; yellow 73@74c; State firm, western and Ohio 69@70c. Hay steady; $1.35 for shipping and $1.20@1.45 for retail. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; cargoes of Rio sold at 13¾@16¾c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses steady; Muscovido at 38@43c. Rice 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum dull and nominal. Pork quiet and weak at $18.00@18.50; prime $15; prime mess, new, $16.00@16.25; June, $18.00@18.25. Beef active; prime to mess 10@13c; extra 15¾@17c; hams dull at 20@22c; prime mess higher at 29c; India 28@30c. Cut meats active; middles 11@13c; shoulders 6¾@7c; middles steady, long clear 9c. Lard firmer; prime steam 11¾@11¾c; kettle rendered, 11¾; May and June 11¾@11¾. Butter dull at 11@24c; western State 15@24c. Cheese heavy at 8@14c.

LATEST.—Flour—Superfine $5.75@6.35 for shipping. Wheat—prime red and amber $1.51@1.54 Lard steady; June 11¾@12c; July 12¾@12¾c. Eggs steady at 15@16c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 1.—There was but little business doing, as many are moving into new premises. Prices generally rule steady and firm. Cotton—Bookbag bleached fillills at 13¾c; Appleton brown, 12¾c; Pepperill, 12½c; Stark, 12½; Beaver Creek A A Denims, 20c; B B, 18c; Boston Manufacturing Company, white and blue Hc; Chester duck B, 10¾c; Otis A X A, 21c; B B, 19c; C C, 16c; Keanebec bleached muslins, 16c; New York Mills, 21c. Ginghams—Amoskeag No. ditto, 5-4, 27; Warren F F, 18c; Lonsdale cambrics and Langdon fine sheetings, 13c; do 12 inch, 11½c; do 10 inch, 10c; Congress Wigans Ten Red Cross, 10¾c; Victor H. cambrics, 11c; Garner & Co., 7¾c; Park Mills checks, 15@20c as to quality; Hamilton and Delaines, 18c; Pacific corded alpacas, 22½c; mohair brocades, 22½c; printed calicoes Hc; printed percales, 22½c; American prints 11c; for fancy and 10¾c for green and orange and pink checks.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Fine weather favors markets, but moving day draws off customers. The total receipts of beeves are 7,500 head, with 4,230 head to-day; ninety-nine cars at Weehawken; eighty-four cars at Communipaw, and seventeen cars at Forty-first. One Hundredth street; quality fair, but not up to last Monday's quotations; on several lots of Texans the prices are slightly weaker, without much decline; the stock is all sold, including a few lots of State; nothing below 11c; ordinary to fair, 12@13c; good, 13½c; prime to fancy, 14@ 14½c; average, 13¾c; 50 Texans, six and a half cwt, 12c; 80 Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13@13½c; 90 Kentucky stillers, 1,250 lbs, 13¾c; 30 Ohio, 1,150 per cwt. Sheep: receipts for the week, 17,000 head, of which 3,000 were to-day's; market scarcely as active, but prices are firm at both figures. Extreme range, 5¾c for 90 lbs, and 7¾c for 114 lb Jerseys. Lambs lower at 12½@16¾c. Hogs: receipts for the week, 8,000 head, with 3,000 to-day's; market heavy and prices weak at 6¾@6¾c for live, and 7¾@8¾c for dressed; a few pigs at 9c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Beef cattle very dull this week and prices lower. Sales of 900 extra at 7¾@8c; fair to good, 6¾@7¾c; common, 6@6¾c; fair to good 6¾@7¾c; common 5@6c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 at 5@6¾c. Hogs dull and lower; sales 400 at $7@8.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Cotton active and firm; middling 14@14¾c. Flour firm; family $6 10@ 6.50. Wheat scarce and firm; $1.36@1.55. Corn demand light, but held firmly at 57c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at $1@1 15. Groceries firm and quiet; prices unchanged. Linseed oil opened dull, but closed active at $1. Eggs dull and declined to 13c. Butter dull, and weaker at 20@30c. Cheese averaging, 13¾c; 50 Texans, six and a half cwt, 12c; 80 Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13@14

HOME NEWS.

A little girl named Maggie Richardson, happened to get under a horse's feet, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, when the procession was passing yesterday, and was slightly injured.

Fire.—A store, with a dwelling attached, owned by a man named Donnelly, was destroyed by fire on Mount Washington on sunday night. The family barely escaped with their lives, as the fire took place after they had retired. The loss is said to be covered by insurance.

School Changes.—Mr. Wm. T. Lindsay resigned the principalship of the West Liberty Union Schools, on Saturday last, and Mrs. Cook, of Allegheny city, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Miss Fannie Somers, of Mount Washington, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the primary department.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock the foreman of the Penn Mill, Mr. S. D. Pritchard, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence on River avenue, Allegheny. He was about to return from dinner when he was suddenly taken ill and expired in a few moments.

Letters Retained for postage in Pittsburgh Postoffice April 30:

Kirk Wm., Bakerstown, Pa., 3c.
Keenan P., Freeport, Pa., 3c.
McLeod P., Wheeling, W. Va., 3c.
Snyder Chaslin. P., Uricbville, O., 3c.
Brook & Co E. W., New York., 3c.
McCabe W. H., Parker, 3c.
McLaughlin, Massachusetts., 3c.

Lease Consummated.

The negotiations which have been going on for some time past for a lease by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad of the property of the united railroad and canal companies of New Jersey, embracing the New Jersey Railroad, the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the lease will be ratified forthwith. The basis is to be ten per cent. net upon the capital of the combined companies.

Dry Goods Store Robbed.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning the dry goods store of Mr. Koffman, on the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-fifth streets, was entered and robbed of about $600 worth of dry goods. The rooms of Mrs. Mullin, a widow, above the store, were also entered and a trunk containing her clothing was broken open, and a lot of underclothing worn off. Entrance was effected through the back door. As yet no clue has been obtained as to the perpetrator of the theft.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the interments in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending April 30th, 1871, as reported by J. Gur McCandless, Health Physician:

Accident, 1; Accident by burn, 1; Apoplexy, cerebral, 1; Apoplexy of the Lungs, 1; Consumption, 7; Convulsions 2; Croup, 2; Diphtheria, 1; Dropsy of the Brain, 1; Dropsy of the Heart, 1; Eclampsia, 1; Fever Typhoid, 1; Inflamation of Bowels, 2; Inflamation of Lungs, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old Age, 1; Pyaemia, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year 8; from 1 to 2, 4; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 0; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 4; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1. Males, 19; Females, 11; White, 28; Colored, 2. Total, 30.

The Late R. B. Patterson, Esq.

The remains of this unfortunate young man, whose sad death occurred on Sunday morning, were removed from the city yesterday and taken to Washington county for interment. A very large number of friends and others were present at his late residence, No. 153 Second avenue, to take a last sad look at the remains before they were taken hence. Almost the entire members of the bar, and a large representation of the Young Men's Jackson Association, were present to offer the procession of mourners to the depot. The funeral party took the 3:53 train on the Pan Handle Road. The sudden and untimely end of such a talented and respected young man is sad beyond expression. His bereaved mother deserves the tender condolence of all in her great affliction.

Ancient Freemasonry.

A most excellent lecture was delivered on this subject on Sunday evening at the Universalist Church by Rev. W. H. Van de Water. An overflowing house greeted the lecturer, who exhibited a thorough acquaintance with his subject. A large number of our most prominent Masons were among the audience, and we know they will not be pleased with the following picture given of their ancient institution.

The singing by the Quartette Choir was admirable—the anthem "On Jordan's Stormy Banks," being executed in a manner excelling anything we have heard for a long time.

The musical critic of the *Leader* should have been present that he might have made at least one favorable report of our church choirs.

Railroad Crossings.

There is an ordinance on the statute books of Allegheny, passed over a year ago, compelling the railroad companies to erect gates parallel with the streets, at each of the crossings. Had this ordinance been complied with the death of Mr. Patterson would not have occurred in the way it did. Is it not high time that something should be done in this direction by the public? We call upon the authorities of our sister city to see that this law is enforced. Let there be no carelessness of this sad calamity. It is very dangerous to walk on these railroad tracks, as they are full of curves, and before a train can be seen for a few yards below, and the public, who are generally ignorant of this fact, should be prevented from walking thereon. The fearful accident of this kind which has occurred in this way within the past year or two, and measures should at once be taken to prevent them hereafter.

Organization of the West Pennsylvania Department of the Life Association of America.

Pursuant to notice, the Trustees of the West Pennsylvania Department of the Life Association of America met at the office No. 100 Fourth avenue, at 2 P. M., on Saturday April 29th, to elect a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Board of Trustees.

On motion of W. E. Schmertz, Esq., the meeting was called to order, and on motion of Wm. Haworth, Esq., Chairman, and Samuel A. Long, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to make nominations:—A. H. English, Samuel A. Long, William Haworth, James R. Newell and John Crawford, Esquires.

The Committee selected and unanimously reported the following names for the respective offices:

President—James Park, Jr.
Vice President—W. E. Schmertz.
Treasurer—W. H. Everson.
Directors—R. J. Anderson, W. H. Everson, A. Graetzinger, John Haworth, W. G. Hubbart, Jacob Klee, A. P. McGrew, Joseph Morgansterrn, James Park, Jr., John Ormsby Phillips, W. E. Schmertz, William Smith and Eugene Wilson.

On motion of G. D. McGrew, Esq., the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the gentlemen named therein were reported were elected to the respective offices.

After some general remarks, the meeting adjourned.

The Union Insurance Company.

No better evidence of the prosperity of a city can be had than the growth of its public and monied institutions. A few years ago, within the recollection of the youngest man in the community, Pittsburgh and Allegheny had but three or four banks of issue or deposit, and the sums of money invested in insurance companies. Now the number of the former is increased to sixty or thereabouts, and of the latter, some eighteen or twenty, and yet there is room for more. The last insurance company organized in this city is the one whose name stands at the head of this notice, and we take pleasure in announcing that some of our very best and strongest citizens, financially, are among its directors. The President, James M. Hopkins, Esq.; the Vice Presidents, Messrs. Alfred Slack and C. Lange, and the Treasurer, Mr. Alex. Tindle, are gentlemen well known in the community for their sterling business abilities, and guarantee for strict integrity, and unquestioned ability, will give their company a prominence and tone, which will at once place it at the head of Pittsburgh to our people another opportunity to insure with a company where their losses will be promptly adjusted and paid. The remainder of the directors are Messrs. James Brown, Calvin Adams, Jacob H. Walter, F. Stengel, C. D. Arnsthal, Robert Bell, D. Gold, and Dr. Lockhard, who are well and favorably known to a large circle of business men and others.

The Secretary, Mr. J. W. J. McLain, son of Benjamin McLain, Esq., born and raised in Pittsburgh, has been connected with the insurance business since boyhood, and probably is as well adapted for the responsible position to which he has been elected, as any young man in the city. He possesses a great deal of energy and application, and will no doubt add much to the success of the company.

Mr. George Gaither, General Agent, and the above remarks will apply also to him. We wish the new company the prosperity, which we know it will merit.

Amusements.

LIBRARY HALL.—The justly celebrated Parepa-Rosa-Richings-Bernard English Opera Troupe make their appearance at this Hall to-night in Balfe's favorite opera of the Bohemian Girl, with the petite, pretty and irresistible piquant Rose Hersee as Arline. This opera has also been a favorite with our opera-goers, but this evening, aside from its musical merits, it has the added charm of the first appearance of the charming Miss Rose Hersee. Reserved seats can be secured at Mrs. Charlotte Blume's music store, on Fifth avenue.

APPY CONCERTS.—Our people have been seldom treated to a richer musical entertainment than they were last night in the Academy of Music. The Apply troupe of merit all the praise that has been bestowed upon them. They should be liberally patronized. Mr. Henry C. Apply is one of the finest players on the violin we have ever heard. He is another Ole Bull. The vocalists are worthy of equal admiration and praise. All performed charmingly.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Black Crook still holds the boards at this establishment and delights immense audiences nightly. New scenes have been added and new most beautiful additions have been made to the ballet. As represented this week, both as to personnel and scenery, it is equal, if not superior to its palmiest days in New York.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The announcement that Fred Aime has organized a new company in every part of the variety business—song, dance and dialectic specialty—will, we feel assured, be sufficient to fill his cosy house to overflowing.

CITY HALL.—St. Bridget's Fair will re-open to-night with added attractions. A prominent feature of the amusements this week will be the vocal and instrumental concerts. Both home and foreign talent have been engaged to participate in them. The German Flying Horses (which had their origin at Berlin) still continue to be popular.

O'DONNOVAN ROSSA.

Arrival of the Distinguished Irishman in Pittsburgh—His Cordial Greeting—A Spontaneous Tribute—The Ceremonies of His Reception—What He Thinks of England's Prisons.

As the Peace Jubilee was the theme among our Germans yesterday, so the visit of O'Donnovan Rossa, the great Irish patriot, was the subject which especially engrossed the attention of the sons of Erin, of which Pittsburgh can boast not a few. Extensive preparations had been made for his coming, in which not only his own countrymen joined, but representatives from all classes of those who could appreciate sterling patriotism, and a manly heart united to determination and intellect, which had made their possessor through an eventful career, a man of mark almost throughout the world. It was not a political movement, but one of generous and noble impulse, that called out countrymen fully appreciate the noble effort made by Mr. O'Donovan Rossa and his compatriots for the independence of Ireland, and pledged the Irishmen of our city to assist in carrying out this glorious cause whensoever called upon to do so.

The speaker was greeted with immense cheers at the close of his address. After these had subsided he introduced

THE IRISH PATRIOT.

As the audience caught a full view of O'Donovan Rossa as he emerged from the background and advanced to the front, a storm of wild enthusiasm which followed may be more easily imagined than described. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, hats and caps were tossed on high and handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands. After something like order was restored, the patriot straight, calmly and without evidence of trepidation, proceeded to acknowledge his deep gratitude for the reception of welcome. He was an undoubtedly Celtic, but his voice is clear and his manner impressive. He said he would have been pleased to have met in a public audience, with the same enthusiasm, with him in his Irish campaign. He was not given to speaking, but he relied upon a magical word to impel his hearers would follow the same course, and that by so doing they could more successfully assist poor Ireland. He gave a short account of what he had suffered in prison for opinion's sake, and eloquently compared it with the persecution, thought and action his hearers enjoyed.

The speaker was loudly cheered during the delivery of the above, and at the close of which he had concluded our eloquent fellow-citizen,

W. D. MOORE, ESQ.,

made his appearance on the balcony and proceeded to deliver a very neat and appropriate address.

He claimed that the place of our birth amounted to nothing—that we were all of Union, whether native born or not, welcomed the oppressed of all nations; that in Mr. Rossa he recognized a fellow-sufferer in that "green isle" which has contributed so largely to the industries and prosperity of our country, and one who had suffered as much to relieve his native land form the oppressors' heel. He claimed that an overruling hand guided the destinies of the nations of all, and that he would yet bring Ireland out of darkness into light. He was fully satisfied that the hearers would cordially respond to the call when the toesin was sounded for Ireland's redemption.

After Mr. Moore had concluded the crowd dispersed with tumultuous applause—Altogether the welcome extended the Irish patriot was warm, hearty, enthusiastic and enthusiastic and fully developed the large measure of esteem in which he is held by the sympathizers with Ireland in our commercial city.

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

The hero of the hour entered the hall a few minutes after eight o'clock, John McCarthy, Esq., leading the way down one of the side aisles to the platform. As his entrance was so modest and unheard, that he had reached the stage before his presence was known, just as he ascended to the platform a deafening cheer announced that he was recognized, and for an interval nothing but cheers for the "True Son of Erin" and "the cause Rossa" represents could be heard.

The gentlemen of the Reception Committee then took their seats on the platform with their guest, and after the enthusiasm had somewhat abated, Mr. John C. McCarthy, Chairman, came forward and said he had the pleasure of introducing one of

IRELAND'S LIVING MARTYRS,

one whose whole life had been one of devotion to her cause, and who, by his election to the proud position which Providence destined her to fill. [Cheers.] He was ready to suffer everything for second time for Ireland's sake. Washington had secured for his. [Cheers.]

They had here to-night the proof that England, by force of arms, her armies and navies and diplomacy had failed when directed against the proud spirit of such a man as O'Donovan Rossa. His very name to-day is a terror to England's ruler. He hoped they would take in every word he said, and that every word would be vengeance to England.

MR. ROSSA'S REMARKS.

Mr. Rossa was greeted with cheering as he came forward and said he deserved but very little at their hands as a representative of the failure of his countrymen to rid themselves of England's tyranny. He felt that he was but a sad failure if he failed entirely. He represented those men who were ready again to right their country's wrongs and would be available to right them, were they only received assistance from Irishmen in America or not. [Applause.]

He was grateful for the enthusiastic reception accorded to him in Pittsburgh, but he was not silly enough to take the glory to himself. He believed that the spontaneous outburst of the day was but a rate of speed as to toss all the craft lying along the shores up on dry land. He [the speaker] was unable to say, would very respectfully urge this matter on the attention of the authorities. Councils might prevent it by ordinance.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The May term of the United States District Court commenced yesterday morning before Judge McCandless.

Court opened at ten o'clock, when the list of grand and traverse jurors was called over.

W. S. Purviance, in a fitting manner, announced the melancholy death of R. B. Patterson, Esq., a member of the bar.

Judge McCandless pronounced a eulogy upon the deceased, after which he adjourned the Court till this morning at ten o'clock.

U. S. COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

During yesterday's session of the court the following order was made:

Now, May 1, 1871, on motion of H. B. Swoope, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Joseph Dilworth is appointed a United States Commissioner for the Western District, and it is ordered that commission be issued to him in due form

PER CURIAM.

CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS.

After the appointment mentioned above had been announced, Mr. Dilworth received the appointment of Chief Supervisor of Elections by the following official order of Court: The Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania: In discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the 13th section of an act of Congress approved February 28th, 1871, entitled, "An act to amend an act approved May 31st, 1870, &c., I hereby recommend Joseph Dilworth, a Commissioner of this Court, as Chief Supervisor of Elections in and for the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

W. MCKENNAN, Circuit Judge.

May 1, 1871.

And now, May 1st, 1871, the Circuit Judge having filed in this Court his recommendation in writing of Joseph Dilworth, a commissioner of this county, as Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the said Joseph Dilworth is therefore appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for the said district, in pursuance of an act, &c.

Letter Carriers' Report for the Month of April:

Mail Letters Delivered	135,680
Drop " "	30,584
Papers " "	46,499
The collection from the stamp post box is—	
Mail Letters	101,741
Drop "	33,009
Papers "	3,460

Consult Your Interest.

DON'T PAY $65 for a Sewing Machine when you can buy the HOME SHUTTLE for $35, which makes the celebrated "LOCK STITCH," alike on both sides, has the best feeding devices, called the DROP UNDER FEED, and does the same work that the "Shuttle," "Home" or "Weed," or any of the high priced machines can do, and fully as well, if not better.

The Home Shuttle is the best $35 NEW PRICED AND YET FIRST-CLASS Lock Stitch Sewing Machine now before the public.

It is beautifully finished, has warranted FIVE YEARS and sells complete for $35. Monthly payments are accepted.

JOSEPH LE FEVRE Agent,
No. 2 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, 2d floor, Pittsburgh.

THE W. H. MCGEE GUARDS, a fine military organization made a splendid display yesterday in escorting our distinguished visitor, Rossa, from the depot to the St. Charles Hotel. Capt. Thomas F. Hughes looks every inch a soldier and should adopt it as a profession. He would be a valuable aid to his commander in the management of the company.

The steam tugs which ply around the city Saturday compelled to keep near the middle of the river, or, if they must hug the shore, they should be compelled to slacken their headway, and not run at such a rate of speed as to toss all the craft lying along the shores up on dry land. The [illegible] is unable to say, would very respectfully urge this matter on the attention of the authorities. Councils might prevent it by ordinance.

Fine Gold Rings, bracelets and general jewelry at Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street. Stock just put in store from New York.

One Trial Suffices

To prove that DOOLEY'S YEAST BAKING POWDER is superior in every respect to any other ever manufactured. It is put up in ¼, ½, 1 and 5 pound cans, which contain that quantity of powder by actual weight, while the majority of Baking Powders offered fall short from one-eighth to one-half of what is represented. Dooley's Yeast Baking Powder will not be satisfied with any other. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, 69 New street, New York. T.TH.S.

ALLEGHENY CITY, May 1, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Allow me through your columns to say that I am not a candidate for the State Senate, my business at present demanding my entire time. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank the many flattering complimentary friends who have urged me to become a candidate, as also those who, on the supposition that I was in the field, have offered me their hearty support. I will remember them kindly.

Truly yours, JAMES MCBRIER.

The most attractive assortment of jewelry in the city at Biggs', 159 Smithfield street, near the GAZETTE office.

Messrs. B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.

For the the past twelve months I have used almost exclusively, your "Barber's Soap," and I cheerfully bear my witness to its superiority. It is far more pleasant than the highly scented French soaps, or the imitations that are so commonly sold, and is much more durable and economical, either for shaving or for use in the bath. I am certain it only needs a fair trial to commend it to very general favor; besides being a home manufacture, it is a superior article that justly merits commendation. JOHN SHRADY,
Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh.

I Have been using Sawyer's Barber Soap for about nine years, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best shaving soap I have ever used. It is now used in our family almost exclusively as a toilet soap and gives entire satisfaction. JOHN DOUGLAS,
Pastor 1st Reformed Church,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, a few doors from the GAZETTE office, has opened an elegant assortment of new goods in the jewelry line. Everything fresh and new.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

If you wish an elegant watch, go to George W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street. You'll be sure to get a good one there. He has none that he will not warrant.

A Full Line of Garden Trellises and Plant Racks at Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield street. T TH S.

It is rumored that when Hercules, in his madness, slew his wife and children he had been drinking something stronger than Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

FISTULA AND PILES cured without caustic or the knife, at Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

THE GRAY CASE.

Latest Developments—The Last Proposition—No Decision Yet.

Since the unsatisfactory termination of the ecclesiastical investigation into the case of the Rev. John A. Gray, we have refrained from making any allusion to it for the reason that we did not desire to give currency to the many wild rumors which were afloat and the statements which in almost every instance had not the slightest foundation in fact. We have endeavored to give all the news in relation to the affair that we *knew* to be true, but did not and do not desire to increase, by canards, the excitement over this strange and already sufficiently painful case to all concerned.

Since the trial, or whatever it may be called, there has been absolutely nothing done which as yet ensures a satisfactory termination of the difficulty. Fresh charges, full and complete, embracing a number of new specifications, have been prepared and are ready to be wished to remind them that he wished now their efforts centered upon Ireland,—nothing but Ireland. [Loud cheers.]

Referring again to his prison experience he gave a detailed statement of his experience in Pentonville Prison, his sufferings from want of proper food, the daily insults received, the solitary confinement, the refusal of the prison authorities to allow him to write to his's wife when he received the news that she had given berth to a son, the refusal to allow them to talk, when he left the prison. During his five month's confinement he had been reduced thirty-five pounds.

Seven of them were reported one day for taking five or six pieces of the day's bread and water. He and another got seventeen days of the same treatment.

He was removed from Portland prison in London to Milbark and started on the journey of two hundred miles, that he left the train at Chester, by the Holyhead railroad, without food or refreshment on the way.

The speaker gave numerous instances of ill treatment of which this

WAS BUT A SAMPLE,

and which had left within him a desire for vengeance—that vengeance liberation of Ireland. (Cheers).

He had written some things from Portland prison which had reached the world and been published—which opened the eyes of the people of other lands, to the cruelties practiced upon the prisoners, and in the end led to their release.

The speaker then drew his remarks to a close rather abruptly with a glowing exultation for his countrymen to heal all their dissensions and unite in the one cause, to free their dear country from the hypocritical sway of England. The Irishmen in the Old World were looking to the Irishmen in the New for sympathy, and though England had said they "were all gone," if Ireland's sons who had been scattered over the world would be true to their patriotic instincts, Ireland yet would be free. [Great cheering.]

Loud calls were now made for "McCarty" and "Moore," who were on the platform, but the hour being late these gentlemen declined, and the meeting was closed with great enthusiasm.

So O'Donovan-Rossa received the hospitalities of Pittsburgh.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Good fishing this spring.

GET your fishing tackle ready.

DR. GROSS had the inside track yesterday.

NOT many drinking saloons open yesterday.

TURTLE parties are starting for the island.

GLORIOUS WEATHER for the German celebration.

ABOUT 10,000,000,000 flags were displayed yesterday.

LOAD of sand broke down on Sixth avenue yesterday.

CANDIDATES bled freely at Friendship Grove yesterday.

THE Sharpsburg Bridge was thrown open for trade yesterday.

SMITHFIELD STREET presented a gala-day appearance yesterday.

FIVE hundred kegs of beer were drank yesterday at Friendship Grove.

THE livery stable men are understood to be in favor of a parade every day.

WAINWRIGHT'S ale was in good demand at Friendship Grove yesterday.

THE butchers, as usual, made a fine appearance in the procession yesterday.

THE German procession was one hour and twelve minutes passing the GAZETTE office.

NINE-TENTHS of the liquor saloons had rather a doleful looking appearance yesterday.

LANDLORDS, where houses are occupied by saloons, are beginning to querey about their rent.

MAJ. DENNISTON, County Treasurer, has returned from New Orleans, looking much improved.

DR. JACKSON looked younger than usual yesterday, bringing up the rear of the "Grays."

SOME persons wondered what the "big Indian" was doing in the German procession yesterday.

THE floor in the U. S. Court room did not break down yesterday when the colored Jurors appeared.

GENERAL SCHWEITZER, Ben Morgan and several other candidates, dined and wined with Dr. Gross yesterday.

SOME of the Germans looked very nice on horseback yesterday. Others looked rather sort-a-not, than sorter.

THE hat in England is regarded not merely as a covering for the head, but as a symbol of solvency and respectability.

CHOIR SINGERS this year are commanding very nigh salaries. First-class solists get nearly one hundred dollars a month.

THERE are more Diamonds for sale in our jewelry stores and pawn shops and cheaper than was ever known in Pittsburgh.

CAPT. JOHN MCCLEARY'S Co. B, Irish Battalion, made a decidedly fine appearance yesterday as an escort to O'Donovan Rossa.

A BOY by the name of Adam Serven fell out of a tree on Penn avenue, near the fork's of the road, yesterday, and broke his arm.

JOHN W. J. MCLAIN has been elected Secretary of the Allegheny Insurance Company. A better selection could not have been made.

SOME people learned how to make lager beer yesterday, as the work was being done in one of the wagons in the German procession.

THE first through Cincinanti Express on the Connellsville road arrived yesterday on time at 11:55 A. M. The fare to Baltimore $8 50, to Washington $9.00.

THE recollection of the gallantry, Captain Chief Clark, of Allegheny City, captured a trunk at Hatchie's Run, and kindly gave it to the industries and prosperity of our country, and one which he valued as much as to relieve his native land form the oppressors' heel. He claimed that an overruling hand guided the destinies of the nations of all, and that he would yet bring Ireland out of darkness into light. He was fully satisfied that the hearers would cordially respond to the call when the toesin was sounded fer Ireland's redemption.

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

After Mr. Moore had concluded the crowd dispersed with tumultuous applause—Altogether the welcome extended the Irish patriot was warm, hearty, enthusiastic and enthusiastic and fully developed the large measure of esteem in which he is held by the sympathizers with Ireland in our commercial city.

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

The hero of the hour entered the hall a few minutes after eight o'clock, John McCarthy, Esq., leading the way down one of the side aisles to the platform. As his entrance was so modest and unheard, that he had reached the stage before his presence was known, just as he ascended to the platform a deafening cheer announced that he was recognized, and for an interval nothing but cheers for the "True Son of Erin" and "the cause Rossa" represents could be heard.

The gentlemen of the Reception Committee then took their seats on the platform with their guest, and after the enthusiasm had somewhat abated, Mr. John C. McCarthy, Chairman, came forward and said he had the pleasure of introducing one of

IRELAND'S LIVING MARTYRS,

one whose whole life had been one of devotion to her cause, and who, by his election to the proud position which Providence destined her to fill. [Cheers.] He was ready to suffer everything for second time for Ireland's sake. Washington had secured for his. [Cheers.]

They had here to-night the proof that England, by force of arms, her armies and navies and diplomacy had failed when directed against the proud spirit of such a man as O'Donovan Rossa. His very name to-day is a terror to England's ruler. He hoped they would take in every word he said, and that every word would be vengeance to England.

MR. ROSSA'S REMARKS.

Mr. Rossa was greeted with cheering as he came forward and said he deserved but very little at their hands as a representative of the failure of his countrymen to rid themselves of England's tyranny. He felt that he was but a sad failure if he failed entirely. He represented those men who were ready again to right their country's wrongs and would be available to right them, were they only received assistance from Irishmen in America or not. [Applause.]

He was grateful for the enthusiastic reception accorded to him in Pittsburgh, but he was not silly enough to take the glory to himself. He believed that the spontaneous outburst of the day was but a rate of speed as to toss all the craft lying along the shores up on dry land. He [the speaker] was unable to say, would very respectfully urge this matter on the attention of the authorities. Councils might prevent it by ordinance.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The May term of the United States District Court commenced yesterday morning before Judge McCandless.

Court opened at ten o'clock, when the list of grand and traverse jurors was called over.

W. S. Purviance, in a fitting manner, announced the melancholy death of R. B. Patterson, Esq., a member of the bar.

Judge McCandless pronounced a eulogy upon the deceased, after which he adjourned the Court till this morning at ten o'clock.

U. S. COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

During yesterday's session of the court the following order was made:

Now, May 1, 1871, on motion of H. B. Swoope, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Joseph Dilworth is appointed a United States Commissioner for the Western District, and it is ordered that commission be issued to him in due form

PER CURIAM.

CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS.

After the appointment mentioned above had been announced, Mr. Dilworth received the appointment of Chief Supervisor of Elections by the following official order of Court: The Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania: In discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the 13th section of an act of Congress approved February 28th, 1871, entitled, "An act to amend an act approved May 31st, 1870, &c., I hereby recommend Joseph Dilworth, a Commissioner of this Court, as Chief Supervisor of Elections in and for the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

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Mr. George W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, has just arrived from the East with a fresh stock of watches, jewelry and optical goods, which he will open for inspection today at No. 159 Smithfield street.

NEW YORK.

The Coal Troubles—Knifing Encounters—Funeral of Mr. Putnam—The Erie Litigation—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Bankruptcy—Funeral Honors—Off for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1871.

THE COAL TROUBLE.

A dispatch from the Scranton coal regions last night says: Waddell's mine at Pittston, commenced operation, and is employing a large force of men. The wages paid miners rate according to the basis, five dollars a ton to Elizabethport, with 12½ per cent. advanced on every additional one dollar in the price of coal. According to the present price of coal they make more money than November prices of large companies will amount to. The Jackson Guards of Berwick left yesterday for home. They were in high glee, although they have been stationed here three weeks nothing occurred necessitating their interference. Their place has been supplied by the Wyoming artillery company, Captain Espy, of Wilkesbarre. The call just issued directs the General Council to meet at Pottsville on May 3. The call denies that Columbia county requested the calling of the operators, and the object of the session will be to make another effort at settlement, and to prevent several companies from acting in men's Benevolent Association from acting in a separate capacity. Many miners are showing an increased disposition for a compromise, and strong efforts will be made at the Convention to agree on a moderate proposition.

The market price of coal in New York varies from nine to ten dollars per ton, dealers keeping very light stocks. About one-third of the amount of coal has been mined and carried this year as compared with 1870. The price of transportation from the mines to this city, by the Reading railroad, is seven dollars and fifty cents per ton.

FUNERAL HONORS.

Funeral honors to Admiral Tegethoff, took place aboard the Austrian frigate Novara, and cheerfully bear my witness to its superiority. It is far more pleasant than the highly scented French soaps, or the imitations that are so commonly sold, and is much more durable and economical, either for shaving or for use in the bath. I am certain it only needs a fair trial to commend it to very general favor; besides being a home manufacture, it is a superior article that justly merits commendation. JOHN SHRADY,
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FISTULA AND PILES cured without caustic or the knife, at Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

THE SOUTH.

MRS. ANTON ZOLLINGER was murdered in her bed by two ex-policemen, at New Orleans, last Monday morning.

MRS. MCCLAIN, wife of J. C. McClain, of Knox county, Tennessee, was killed by the falling of a chimney, last Monday, in her own house.

LAST Tuesday, the gentlemen of Macon county, Georgia, who were charged with being Ku-Klux, and brought to Montgomery, were tried and acquitted.

AT the annual meeting of the cotton-buyers and brokers of Memphis, held in that city on Wednesday last, a motion was adopted by which a Committee of Three was appointed to take measures that will insure the assimilation of cotton samples or types throughout the Union.

THE Selma (Ala.) *Times* says that the recent storms have done a tremendous amount of damage to the growing crops. In some localities the crops have been entirely destroyed, necessitating entire replanting. A vast amount of rain has fallen, and some sections have been flooded.

DURING the heavy thunder-storm of last Monday, at New Orleans, the house of Mr. Claus Helmke was struck by lightning, which descended the chimney. Mrs. Quin, a young married lady, was instantly killed, and Mrs. Helmke, who was in the same room, was severely but not dangerously hurt.

A PARTY of men and women went to the house of a woman living in Clay county (Ky.) one night last week and, entering the door by force, dragged her from her bed, took her to a tree near by, and hanged her until she was dead. It is not learned what crime she was accused, or the particulars of such a terrible and unheard of proceeding.

THURSDAY of last week, Rev. Ben Davis, residing in the western part of Calloway county (Ky.), was shot by his son-in-law, John Davis, and from the effects of the wound died Sunday evening last. There was a difficulty of some standing (the particulars of which are not known) between Mr. Davis and his assailant, and upon the evening of the fatal shot, John Davis, having near his father-in-law, called to him and requested him to come over and they would settle their difficulty. After a short time Parson Davis started over to the house of John Davis, who from an ambush, shot at him inflicting the fatal wound

WE find in the Lexington *Statesman* the following account of Ku Klux outrages, said to have been committed in Fayette county (Ky.). The *Statesman* says: "Last Saturday night a band of the 'mystic brothers,' who wear masks and regulate society, at or near Athens, in this county, took out Ben Logan (colored) and whipped him severely, notified Mary Simpson (colored), a school teacher, that she must give up her occupation, as it was against the law, and also whipped a white man of the name of Adams. The imputed offenses for which the whipping was done are not given. Several of the masks are known, and will probably be called upon to render an account of their stewardship."

"Courage ma mie, le diable est mort" is what Denys used to shout at all he met, in the Cloister and the Hearth, and now it is true *The Devil*, a California paper, *is* dead.

DIED:

MCLAUGH'LIN—On Sunday, April 30th, at 5 o'clock, A. M., EDGAR, youngest son of THOMAS and the late John McLaughlin, aged 13 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, 44 Clark street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIDSON—On Sabbath evening, April 30th, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 253 Penn street, Allegheny, THOMAS DAVIDSON, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral THIS MORNING, May 2d, at 10 o'clock.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

GAS FIXTURES.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Weldon & Kelly,

147 Wood Street,

Have just opened their

SPRING STOCK

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CONSISTING OF

CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, &c.,

Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be surpassed by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at

Eastern Manufacturers' Prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Special attention given to

Gas Fitting and Plumbing

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. mh26:s95

Great Western Gun Works.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials, Implements and Sundries of every description at very low prices. Ideal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and having had long experience in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly repaired. Second-hand Guns taken in exchange or sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

Great Western Gun Works,
179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

PLANTS! PLANTS!

Persons beautifying their grounds, or decorating their parlors, should examine our extensive and superior stock of

Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, Heliotropes, Petunias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Dahlias, Fuchsias, &c.

Special rates to the trade and large buyers. Catalogues free.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.
Greenhouses on 5th avenue, 14th ward. ap28

PROPOSALS.—Separate Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., for a Steam Heating Apparatus for the new City Hall. Also, Separate Proposals for the Improvement of the Steeple. The work to be done according to the plans and specifications now on file in the office of J. W. BEHLEN, Architect. No. 80 Fourth avenue.

THOMAS STEEL,
Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the Erection of a City Hall.
May 1, 1871. my1:r&2

P. C. D